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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1875. NO. 155.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unsealed for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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SECOND EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE NOT IN SESSION.

Business in the House.

The Usury Bill Killed on Second Reading.

Little Work Accomplished by the House.

Bills Passed First and Second Reading.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 8, 1875.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at two o'clock, a bare quorum being present.

BILLS ON SECOND READING

Before proceeding with, when the House bill to prevent violation of the usury laws of this Commonwealth and to prevent banks and banking institutions under control of the State from charging more than six per cent. interest," was lost—yeas 86, nays 71.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table, which kills the bill for this session.

The House then went on with the calendar, passing through second reading the following bills:

To provide for the publication of the 18th volume of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society.

Supplementary to an act regulating the appointment and pay of fish wardens and oyster bailiffs, approved the 14th day of May, A. D. 1874.

A supplement to an act, approved the 1st day of May, A. D. 1874, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish."

Relating to the courts of this Commonwealth.

There was quite a discussion on House Bill No. 64 "to provide for appeals in cases where the county commissioners and auditors have failed or shall hereafter fail to fix the compensation of county treasurer, and to repeal an act, entitled 'A supplement to an act relating to county treasurers, passed the 15th day of April, 1874, approved the 18th day of April, 1874, in regard to the compensation of county treasurers."

Mr. Parker offered an amendment to the second section excepting treasurers now in office from the operation of the bill, adopted—yeas 77, nays 65. The bill as amended went through the second reading—yeas 72, nays 71. Messrs. Morgan, of Lawrence, and Jackson, of Mercer, stood up for the original bill, and had their course been pursued by the other friends of the measure, it would have passed without the amendment.

Pending discussion on House bill No. 65, relating to judgments and stay of executions," the House adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

A resolution was passed providing for a daily session from ten to one, and three to six except Saturday; that debate be limited to ten minutes, and that until Monday next the House bills on second and third readings shall have priority.

A resolution providing for the appointment of a committee in reference to the removal of the Capital was lost—yeas 62, nays 162.

A resolution in favor of action by Congress, reducing the President's salary to twenty-five thousand dollars per year, was amended to read "five thousand" and passed.

A concurrent resolution, in reference to the Treasury investigation, asking the Senate to concur in the action of the House, as to the appointment of a committee and providing for expenses, was passed.

FIRST READING OF APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The following appropriation bills passed the first reading:

Providing for the printing of the report of the Auditor General on railroads.

Making an appropriation for pensions and gratuities.

Making an appropriation for the support of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the deaf and dumb, and for finishing the building.

Making an appropriation to the Industrial Home for blind women at Philadelphia.

Making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons.

Making an appropriation for the annual salaries of the officers of the Pennsylvania Reform School, and also to aid in the completion of its new buildings.

Making appropriations for the salaries of officers and employees, and for the improvement of the grounds and buildings of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont.

Making an appropriation for the support of the State School Home for colored children, orphans, at Bridgewater, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Making an appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Training School for feeble minded children at Media, and to erect additional buildings.

Directing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare educational material for the Centennial Exposition, and making an appropriation for that purpose.

To make an appropriation to the Lackawanna Hospital of the city of Scranton.

Appropriating the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the Jewish Hospital Association of Philadelphia, for the purpose of erecting and furnishing a dispensary building.

Bills also passed the first reading, making appropriations for the State Normal Schools, State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, the Blind Institution, and the Western University of Pittsburgh.

The House adjourned at ten o'clock.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—For the Lakes and the Ohio Valley, southwest to northwest winds, warmer, cloudy weather and snow, followed by rising barometer and falling temperature. For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary pressure, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and northerly winds backing to southeasterly. The rivers will rise at Pittsburgh, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans, and fall at Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis.

Rader's confectionery, in Columbus, O., was damaged by fire and water to the extent of $6,000, yesterday morning.

A Baltimore dispatch says that special inquiry to-night of the railroad officials, resulted in ascertaining that there was no prospect of speedy amicable relations between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads.

For telling Judge McKean, of the United States Court for Utah, after court had adjourned, that he hypothetically lied, George E. Whitney, an attorney, was fined $100, and directed to make an apology in open court, on penalty of being disbarred.

A dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., says that the bodies of over forty persons, who died at St. Johns this winter, have been temporarily interred in the snow, which has been in such immense quantities in cemeteries as to prevent the opening of graves.

The Governor of Arkansas has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, March 25, as the day of Thanksgiving for the blessings which have been showered in the State during the past year, the principal one of which seems to be the triumph of the Democracy in that State.

The Standing Committee of the Episcopal diocese of Northern New Jersey, has decided in favor of Dr. Jaggers as the Bishop-elect of Southern Ohio, and against Dr. De Koven as the Bishop of Illinois. The Standing Committee of the diocese of Vermont gave its consent yesterday to the consecration of both candidates.

An official statement from the various railroads of Minnesota shows that the wheat held by farmers in the various warehouses along those roads is only about 3,000,000 bushels, against 5,000,000 bushels last year. Well posted grain dealers set down the wheat crop of that State at 21,000,000 bushels in 1874, a decrease of twenty-five per cent.

Allegheny Council Committees.

The Ordinance Committee of Allegheny Councils, at its meeting last evening, decided to report a resolution to Councils to have the City Solicitor, in connection with the committee, revise the City Code and have one thousand copies thereof printed.

The Water Committee disposed of the following business:

The Controller was authorized to advertise for proposals for supplies for the Water Works.

The Superintendent was instructed to connect the mains on North and East Diamond streets.

A number of exonerations from payment of water tax were allowed to persons who had been burned out on the 4th of July, and to persons too poor to pay, in other localities.

The report of the Superintendent of the Water Works, pointing out deficiencies in the machinery, and suggesting certain repairs, was received.

WASHINGTON.

FINANCIAL ITEMS FROM THE TREASURY.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Ferry to be President Pro Tem.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Nominations of Importance Made by the President.

Pinchback's Case to be Shortly Disposed Of.

General Butler Still Keeping an Eye on a Congressional Career.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1875.

Circulation and Coinage Matters at the Treasury.

The total amount of national bank notes received for redemption up to March first was eighty-five million dollars, and the total amount redeemed was eighty millions. The five millions difference is the amount of notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, reducing their circulation and redeemed in legal tenders, and of bank notes fit for circulation and exchanged for notes unfit for circulation. The coinage of twenty-five-cent pieces will be suspended at San Francisco, and the coinage of the new twenty-cent pieces will be substituted, for circulation on the Pacific coast and in Texas, where specie has always been used. The Philadelphia mint will continue the coinage of the twenty-five-cent piece. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the retirement of one and a quarter millions legal tenders in accordance with the act of 1875, being eighty per cent. of the new bank circulation issued under that act.

The Republican Senatorial Caucus.

It is understood that the Republican Senatorial caucus has decided upon Ferry, of Michigan, to be President *pro tempore* of the Senate. Vice President Wilson proposes to visit Florida, but will not leave for some days. John A. Histand was to-day renominated for naval officer at Philadelphia. Among the other nominations were four ex-members of Congress. Orth, of Indiana, to be Minister to Vienna, Maynard, of Tennessee, to be Minister resident to Constantinople, Sheats, of Alabama, to be sixth Auditor of the Treasury, and Ramsier, of South Carolina, colored, to be collector of Internal Revenue. The Republican Senatorial caucus sub-committee of the Senate have completed their work, and will doubtless report to the next caucus. It is understood that Mr. Conkling will be Chairman of the Committee on Commerce. In view of his hostility to the Steamboat bill, his appointment to that committee does not augur well for Western interests. Every Republican Senator except Mitchell, Dorsey and Harvey will get a chairmanship. Windom will remain Chairman of Transportation Routes. There is an impression that the Canadian reciprocity treaty will be renewed in a less objectionable shape. There is still little probability of its passage as the sentiment of the country is against such treaties.

The Pinchback Debate in the Senate.

Leading Democratic Senators state tonight that they will not spend much time in discussing the Pinchback question, but are ready to vote at any time after a few days. Senator Morton will probably conclude his speech to-morrow. Mr. Pinchback says he has made a count and that he will be seated by a majority of 14. His opponents, however, are of the opposite opinion.

Butler's Little Game.

It is stated to-night that General Butler will remove into Buffington's district, and will endeavor to secure the nomination for Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1875.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE ACCEPTED.

Representative Wheeler received this morning from New Orleans his articles of adjustment, signed by forty-four members of the Conservative caucus, an ample number to secure the desired result. He at once telegraphed Governor Kellogg to forward by express to the city of New York, the papers now in the office of the Secretary of State, which were used in the contested cases before the Returning Board in November last. The referees will meet on Thursday next at the office of Hon. Wm. W. Phelps, in the city of New York, and proceed with the hearing.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this afternoon to receive the report of the caucus committee appointed to revise the membership of the committees of the Senate. The list was read through, and after sundry members had expressed their preferences for different assignments, the report was recommitted for the purpose of making some changes, and will be presented to an adjourned meeting of the caucus to-morrow for final action. The following chairmanships may, however, be considered settled. Conkling will become Chairman of the Committee on Commerce; Hamlin, Postoffices and Postroads; Wright, Claims; Spencer, District of Columbia; Hitchcock, Territories; West, Railroads; Sargent, Mines and Mining; Bontwell, Civil Service and Retrenchment; Jones Contingent Expenses. Senator Jones will be given a place on the Finance Committee, and Senator Kernan will also be placed on the Finance Committee to succeed Fenton. The chairmanship of other important committees being occupied by Senators who hold over will not be changed.

A number of Senators are of the opinion that, the Pinchback question being again under discussion, the session will continue two weeks, although they can see no propriety in discussing a matter so well understood; but they suppose some of the new Senators may desire to express their views. The Hawaiian treaty, they think, could be disposed of in less than two days, and all nominations in a much shorter time.

OHIO NEWS.

John Johnson, the oldest male settler in Newark, died Thursday night.

Delaware has a baby three weeks old, with whiskers. Quite an early crop.

The Zanesville *Signal* claims that coal costs only 2½ cents a bushel in that city.

In Lake county large quantities of potatoes have been spoiled by the severe cold.

Jacob Miller, a resident of Clarke county for more than half a century, died recently.

About $11,000 has been subscribed towards building a new Methodist church at Cadiz.

Lung fever prevails to an alarming extent in Lawrence county. It seems to have become epidemic.

The growing wheat in Harrison and Tuscarawas counties is reported badly injured by the hard winter.

James Canady was frozen to death near Concord, Guernsey county, one night last week, while under the influence of liquor.

Mrs. Welch, mother of Isaac Welch, Treasurer of State, died at Glencoe, Belmont county, on the 21st of February, aged eighty-five years.

The ticket agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Zanesville, is a defaulter to the tune of $20,000. His "irregularities" have extended over several years.

An extensive cheese shipper of Orwell Ashtabula county, is planning the manufacture of a cheese weighing 29,000 pounds, for the Philadelphia Centennial.

Mrs. Caroline Walker, a colored doctress of Steubenville, has been arrested, charged with procuring an abortion upon the person of Miss Mary Hamilton on the 15th of November last.

William Craig, a school teacher of Guernsey county, has been held in $100 bonds to appear and answer at next term of court, for assault and battery upon a pupil, an adopted son of his own, aged twelve years.

D. L. King, President of the Valley Railway Company, has left Akron for England for the purpose of raising funds for the completion of the road. The work on the road will be pushed vigorously on his return.

The panther sensation in Preble county turned out to be the midnight squawking of an old hen. So the hunters have hung up their rifles and are waiting till camp meeting times, when that hen will be immolated.

A divorce case is pending in the Guernsey county Common Pleas Court, in which the plaintiff, Hannah Hague, is seventy-four, and the defendant, John Hague, is seventy-two years of age. The complaint is based on a charge of adultery.

The Marietta *Register* says: John Milligan, fisherman, cast his seine in the Ohio river, at Harmer Landing, on Saturday last, and drew out 830 fish at one haul. The seine is thirty feet long. The catch was rated at $40, taking the market price of fish at the present time.

A fire in Greencastle, Indiana, last evening, destroyed about $50,000 of business buildings on which the insurance was $20,000.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Further Examination of Mrs. Putnam—Nothing Startling Elicited—Mr. Ovington Called Upon to Produce Certain Letters.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The proceedings in the Tilton-Beecher trial were resumed to-day. Great crowds pressed around the doors leading to the Brooklyn City Court room, but no one was admitted after the seats were occupied. Ventilators have been placed in the windows to keep the atmosphere of the court room as pure as possible. Mr. Jeffreys, as he took his place in the jury box, looked pale and weak. Bessie Turner made her first appearance at the trial this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Dunkley, and sat in the row usually occupied by Mrs. Tilton and her friends. Bessie was known by only a few present, and she caused but little stir. The defendant and his wife and Colonel Beecher sat with the Plymouth gathering, while Mr. Tilton was with his counsel. Mrs. Tilton keeps away from the proceedings.

Mrs. Putnam resumed her place on the stand, and her direct examination was continued by Mr. Shearman, as follows: I was a member of Dr. Storrs' church until after the regular attendance of Plymouth church; I have had very little acquaintance with the defendant in this case. I have seen him at Tilton's house once or three times; the first time Beecher called Mr. Tilton took him up to his study, and I went up there and was introduced to him; he frolicked with the children and then went away. The next time I saw him was when Mrs. Tilton and he were going to see some sick person; I think it was Mrs. Ovington. His first visit, I think, was in the morning, and my impression is the others were in the morning also. I saw photographs of Beecher in Tilton's house, and he (Tilton) showed them to me, with those of other eminent men; Tilton gave me one; I think they were in a small box on the table. I have seen books in Tilton's library with Beecher's autograph in them, and one of these he said he would give me, if I desired.

Counsel then returned to the scene at Southport of Tilton's smoothness. Witness said: I remember the letter sent by Mrs. Tilton through me to Mr. Tilton; the substance of it was that she could not board such conduct from him. When Tilton was explaining his conduct he said those fits were irresistible and beyond his control, and that they made every person about him unhappy; he said this was one of the penalties genius had to endure, and that as he would get home and settle down, these moods would depart from him; he said if he could address an audience his mood would depart from him; he did address an audience shortly after this, and this mood was gone. Tilton told me he would rather be an editor of the New York *Independent* than hold any other position; this was when we were in Washington; he said it was his ambition in his house in Livingston street. Mrs. Tilton said it would break Theodore's heart to leave his position on the *Independent*. Tilton asked my advice one time about sending Bessie Turner to school at Nyack, as she was a girl of rare qualities and they might be improved; that her perception of musical qualities were very rare and intuitive; that Mrs. Tilton kept her too much confined to herself and the children.

On Friday night, as Deacon Ovington was getting ready to go to Europe, a clerk from Morris & Pearsall's office served him with a subpœna duces tecum, directing that were written on Friday night, June 10th; one sent to Monroe Place, where the Plymouth church Investigating Committee were in session, the other to Mrs. Tilton, at her home in Livingstone street, early the next day. Ovington assured ex-Judge Fullerton that if any letters had been written his wife wrote them, and that she would respond to a subpœna, and he was allowed to go away to Europe, and his wife is to be subpœnaed. The fact that the letters were sent was discovered through a search of the books of the American District Telegraph Company. Mr. Tilton told his counsel that it was his greatest puzzle to know why Elizabeth was so transformed in twenty-four hours, because he had left the house Friday morning in misery to the committee, and found her sleeping when he returned, and was awakened the next morning by her farewell words. He told his counsel of his dilemma, and after every sort of reasoning, then concluded to search the books of the American District Telegraph Company. They found that on Friday a note had been sent to Mr. Storrs at 34 Monroe Place, and an answer obtained, and one sent to Mrs. Tilton.

Mrs. Putnam's testimony also embraced the particulars of a visit made by Mrs. Tilton and Bessie Turner to her house in Marietta, Ohio, conversations with Tilton on his religious views, in which he expressed very unorthodox opinions, and also on his relations with Mr. Beecher. The witness was cross-examined at some length by Judge Fullerton, but nothing is reported of importance as resulting from the cross-examination. The court then took a recess for dinner.

After recess Mrs. Putnam identified several letters as having been written by her, and she left the stand.

Mr. Shearman then called as the next witness, Anna Augusta Moore, who testified to Mr. Tracy: I reside in Brooklyn, and know Mr. and Mrs. Tilton. I have known them about sixteen years. They were then boarding with Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Tilton's mother-in-law, in Livingstone street. I boarded with Mrs. Richards, and we were members of the same family. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's relations, as man and wife were then very happy. I think I observed a change of evangelical ideas in Mr. Tilton after I knew him three years. After he removed to Oxford street he said that he did not believe one word of the atonement. Mrs. Tilton heard this and said: "Oh, Dorel you do not mean this." And he said: "Indeed I do." The witness also testified to other irregularities of Tilton's life, among them "rolling billiard-balls in a billiard-room on Sunday" and bringing Stephen Pearl Andrews to his house.

Cross-examined by Judge Fullerton:—Mrs. Tilton never expressed regret in having married him, but every regret for him. I never heard him refuse to order a load of coal when his wife was sick, but he went out one time without saying he would order it or not. He did say he went to the wrong place. He refused to take Mrs. Tilton to various places of amusement and on one occasion to take her to a lecture.

The witness said she was not able to specify any of these occasions. She went on: At one lecture—I think by Wendell Phillips—he would not accompany us home. On being pressed for the reason that Mr. Tilton would not go, she replied: I do not think he was at home, but he was around there some place.

The witness put the court room into a roar of laughter, by describing how Mr. Tilton brushed up against his wife on her way home from the lecture and nearly knocked her down.

Mr. Fullerton then questioned her about the interview with Stephen Pearl Andrews. She testified it was after two o'clock when they left. I do not know whether they were there when I arrived or not. They talked about spheres and atmosphere and a great many things beneath or beyond me. They talked steady for two or three hours. I never talked on that occasion and Mr. Tilton spoke very little. They were not treated as intruders, but Mrs. Tilton sat and looked at them as if they were creatures about whom she knew nothing. I did not know then that Stephen Pearl Andrews had lectured at Mr. Beecher's house. This talk was offensive to me, but I stayed because I wanted to see it out.

I always knew when Mr. Tilton was late, because I slept with Mrs. Morse, and she would awaken me when he would come home. She generally said then, "two o'clock again." He was then, I think, one of the editors of the *Independent*. I think Mrs. Tilton's great fault was idolatry to her husband. I asserted his faults and she excused them. I told her that was no way to treat his faults, if she wanted to reform them. I am a member of Plymouth church, and have been so for sixteen years. I have always taken a deep interest in this controversy. I have talked with Mr. Hill about the case, but not with Mr. Beecher.

A short re-direct examination concluded Miss Moore's evidence, and she left the stand. General Tracy then called Miss Oakley as the next witness, but Mr. Jeffreys, the sick juror, complained of feeling faint and unwell, which fact was communicated to Judge Neilson, and he adjourned the court for the day.

POLITICAL.

State.

A. C. Hamilton has been appointed internal revenue storekeeper for the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania.

The court at Wilkesbarre has decided the contested election case of McCartey vs. Shonk, for a seat in the Legislature, in favor of Mr. Shonk.

The Reading *Eagle*, through a correspondent, has brought forward the name of General W. H. W. Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat*, as a candidate for Governor.

General.

The Alabama Investigating Committee declare that *the Democratic victory in that State was won by fraud, violence, proscription, intimidation and murder.*

Maysville (Ky.) *Bulletin*, Democratic: "The Civil Rights bill having passed the Senate, the negro now has full authority to be civil. The provisions of the law, as construed here, if we mistake not, are that he shall be d—d civil, too."

You'll murder him if he ain't, won't you?

The more important acts of legislation passed by Congress were: 1. All the regular appropriation bills. 2. The River and Harbor bill. 3. The Civil Rights bill. 4. The bill levying additional taxes. 5. Bill admitting Colorado in 1877 as a State of the Union. 6. The bill making banking free and making provision for a return to specie payments in 1879. 7. The "Little Tariff" bill.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

THE POPE AND THE AUSTRIAN LAW.

LONDON, March 8.—The Pope has permitted the Austrian bishops to comply with the law which requires that the authorities be notified of the names of priests appointed to livings. This is considered in Berlin evidence that the Pope is actuated by political motives, as the resistance of the Prussian bishops, which he encourages, to a similar law, is the principal cause of the recent trouble with the Catholic Church.

WITHDRAWAL OF BULLION.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £150,000, all for the United States.

Spain.

THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR—EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

LONDON, March 8.—A canon between Spain and the United States for a settlement of the Virginius affair has been signed.

The Alfonsists and Carlists are exchanging prisoners.

BATTLE NEAR FIGUERAS.

PARIS, March 8.—Advices from Figueras, on the Spanish frontier, report that an engagement has taken place between the Carlists and Alfonsists near that fortress, which lasted six hours. The Alfonsists lost three hundred killed and wounded. The Carlists are bombarding the town of Oria.

RUMOR OF ALFONSO'S ABDICATION.

PARIS, March 8.—There is great difficulty in preventing young King Alfonso from abdicating in favor of the Duke De Montpensier. The *Herald* correspondent in Spain reports this as an Alfonsist rumor.

THE CARLISTS IN SANTANDER.

HENDAYE, March 8.—The Carlists have entered the province of Santander in strong force. Reinforcements have been forwarded. Insurrection progresses in the provinces, and the Government has embargoed steamers for transport service.

Germany.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

BERLIN, March 8.—The *Tagsblatt*, of this city, says: The Government having been informed that France intended to order an experimental mobilization of troops on her eastern frontier early in the spring, intimated to President MacMahon that it would direct the mobilization of two army corps on the Rhine, if France persisted in carrying out her intention.

Italy.

DEATH OF CARDINAL BARILI.

ROME, March 8.—Cardinal Lorenzo Barili is dead.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 8.—The steamship Indiana, from Philadelphia, has arrived.

PLYMOUTH, March 8.—The steamship Frisia, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, March 8.—The total number of saved from the wreck of the Gothenburg, as far as known, is forty-two.

France.

PRESS GAG REMOVED.

PARIS, March 8.—The order forbidding the sale of the *Nineteenth Century* newspaper has been rescinded.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

PARIS, March 8.—It is reported that Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier has accepted the Ministry of the Interior, and the Cabinet will be composed as follows: M. Buffet, Vice President of Council; M. Dulaure, Minister of Justice; Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier, Minister of the Interior; Duke Decazes, Foreign Affairs; M. Lambay, Finance; M. Wallon, Instruction; General De Cissey, War; Admiral De Montaignac, Marine.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 8, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 7-8@93 5-8; for account 93 5-8@93 3-4. United States bonds—1865, 107¾; 10-40's, 107; 10-40's, new 5's, 103. New York Central 92; Erie 20¾@21; preferred 29. Refined petroleum 1d. Linseed oil 30s@29s 6d.

PARIS, March 8.—Rentes 63 francs 45 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 8.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 99¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6 3-16d. Sales of the day reported at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 2,100 American. Receipts 20,000 bales. Corn, per quarter, 34s 3d. Shoulders 34s 6d. Hams—sugar cured 52s.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The Pinchback Resolutions—Indian Investigation—The Standing Committees.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. CLAYTON submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of four members of the Committee on Indian Affairs and three members of the Committee on Territories to proceed to Indian Territory during the recess, with authority to report into the condition of affairs there, the manner in which jus tice is administered, and the wants of the inhabitants of the Territory in regard to self-government and to report at the next session of Congress.

Mr. FERRY objected to the resolution, on the ground that this being a special session, no business of a legislative character, or looking to legislation, could be considered.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the subject was laid over till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Senate took up the resolution for the admission of Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. MORTON addressed the Senate at some length in favor of seating Mr. Pinchback on his credentials, arguing that his credentials contained prima facie evidence of his claim, and he must be seated; that any question as to the character of the body which elected him, the manner of his election, &c., to be inquired into afterwards.

The Republican Caucus Committee have completed the arrangement of the membership of the standing committees of the Senate, the Democrats filling the blanks assigned them. The list is subject to the approval of the caucus, and may be changed before it is submitted to the Senate for formal adoption.

Ex-President Johnson did not reach the Senate Chamber until nearly one o'clock, when Mr. Edmonds greeted him cordially.

After a short time in executive session, the Senate adjourned.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—INQUIRE at Fifth avenue Market House Drug Store.

WANTED — ENGINE — A NEW OR good Second-hand Eng ne, 14 to 16 inch Cylinder. Address Lock Box 9, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED — TO BORROW — FOUR Thousand Dollars for two years, on first bond and mortgage on city property. Address C. W., this office, giving rate of interest.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD STOCK of Dry Goods or Groceries, for which I wish to pay part cash, and part in prime Iowa Lands. Apply to THOS. P. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

WANTED—ROOMS WITH POWER—Two Rooms, First Story and Basement, or first and second and third stories. About 5 or 6 horse-power required, and rent must be moderate. Address Box 939, City.

WANTED—MORTGAGE—$80,000 ON Farm Property in Beaver county, Pa. Address ED. WITTICH, Land Office, Beaver Falls, Pa., or 91 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Machine Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Keystone Pattern and Model Works of J. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—PARTNER—AN ACTIVE business man, who can invest $15,000 to increase an old and well established manufacturing business in this city. Two partners now compose the firm, and each draws a salary of $1,500 per annum, with a good profit. Address C. B., Commercial office.

WANTED — MORTGAGES — FOR large or small amounts. We are prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on good City or Allegheny County Property. Said Mortgages must run from two to three years. For further particulars call on or apply to E. G. KEYS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—PURCHASER—FOR THE half of the Lots in front of the Howland Springs Property, situated in Trumbull county, Ohio. This Property consists of three beautiful and valuable Mineral Springs, 112 Acres of Choice Land, good Buildings, plenty of Fruit, and destined to become one of the most popular Summer Resorts in the west. An excellent locality for a Water Cure. For further particulars address Lock Box 1007 Youngstown, Ohio. Estimated value of Property, $40,000.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO BUSINESS MEN—I wish to engage with several reliable Business Houses, to do their collecting, in this vicinity. To those needing the services of such a person, perfect satisfaction will be given by a party long resident here. Address A. H. S., Lock Box 30, Pittsburgh.

STOLEN.

STOLEN—THE FOLLOWING PROMISSORY Notes, all drawn to the order of W. J. Hammond: Note drawn by John L. Sills, dated December 28th, 1874, at four months, for $1,462 61-100; Note drawn by Rogers & Borchfield, dated February 4th, 1875, at four months, for $1,750; Note drawn by Rogers & Borchfield, dated February 4th, 1875, at four months, for $2,000. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate the same, payment thereof having been stopped.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The Board of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Son, on and after March 15.

JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, February 26, 1875. TTuS

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board. Apply at No. 60 Ross street.

FOR RENT — DWELLING HOUSE, containing 8 Rooms and Attic, Gas and Water, No. 172 Wylie avenue. Inquire at FERD. A. ABEL'S Drug Store, on the premises.

FOR RENT — STOREROOM AND Dwelling, No. 179 Smithfield street. Possession immediately. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, suitable for a Physician or Lawyer, on Grant street, near Fourth avenue. Also, a large Front Room, second story, with Board.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM—NO. 196 Penn avenue. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of JAMES VERNER, No. 177 Penn avenue, or W. H. KINCAID, 122 Fifth avenue. tf

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSE — NO. 27 Smithfield street, (late Irwin), will be leased at a moderate rental to a good tenant. Call or address A. G. REATING, No. 36 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT—APRIL 1st, 1875, WAREHOUSE No. 11 Wood street. To a good tenant will be let at a moderate rate. Apply at the Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, No. 61 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM, NO. 181 Liberty street, two doors above Sixth street (late St. Clair), at present occupied by J. P. Smith, Son & Co. Possession given April 1st. Inquire of L. H. SMITH, No. 49 Sixth street. tf

FOR RENT — DWELLING — THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yard. House in best of order throughout. Apply at 134 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, 41x90 feet, with good entrance, located on Smithfield street. The party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars address Box A. E., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—THE FINE FOUR-STORY Stone Front Warehouse, situated at No. 183 Liberty street, near Sixth street; contains Elevator and fire-proof Vault, suitable for any kind of business. One of the best stands in the city. Inquire on premises.

FOR RENT—NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE Office on first floor, with fire-proof Vault, Counters, &c., suitable for Banking, Insurance or other offices; well lighted and heated; Washroom. Water Closet. Inquire at Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank. tf

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE—THE very desirable Residence, No. 59 Windsor street, near Allegheny and Ridge avenues, Allegheny city. House in first-class condition; has 10 Rooms, a fine Laundry, modern improvements. A good Stable in rear of Lot. Inquire at the premises. tf

FOR RENT—24 LOCUST STREET, very desirable House, 10 Rooms and Bathroom, all modern improvements; large Grounds, Fruit and Shade Trees; Stable, Carriage and Ice House. Inquire of D. L. SMITH, 99 Ohio street, or at 178 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—A FARM CONTAINING 206 Acres, or more, with Dwelling, Stabling, &c., located in Chartiers township, Allegheny county, and within 7 miles of city of Pittsburgh, on Panhandle Railroad. For further information, apply to ROBERT BELL, at Mines of Mansfield Coal and Coke Co.

FOR RENT — THAT DESIRABLE Boat Store Stand, lately occupied by J. B. Scaife & Co., No. 126 Wood street, third building above Smithfield street; best location for business in the city. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, up stairs, or at Freehold Bank. tf

FOR RENT — STORE ROOM — THE Corner Front Three-story Store Room, 25 East Ohio street, Allegheny; is in a first-class business stand, directly on the principal thoroughfare used as a Flour and Feed Store. Possession on April 1. Rent moderate. Inquire of ANDREW W. DRAKE & CO., 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—BILLIARD HALL—THE Billiard Hall in McKnight & Bro.'s Building, opposite the Court House, Fourth ward, Pa., and the only one in town, can be leased by a responsible party for a term of more years, to take possession the 1st day of April next. Inquire of or address W. J. & KNIGHT, Pittsburgh, Pa. tf

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-story Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, outside and Hall, Water in Kitchen, Lot 45x200, on Graspvine, &c., situated on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, &c., apply to E. SELLERS, Commercial office. Immediately.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, Bath Room and Water Closet. Also, Water and modern improvements. The Lot extends from street to street, and is 100 feet reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting and No. 1 "Civil Finish" Harness Leather at THE CHEAPEST PLACE in the city. Address Box 14, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR SALE—NO. 165 SMITHFIELD street; Brick House 20x90; Lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE — NO. 163 SMITHFIELD street; Brick three-story House, 20x60; Lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE — HOTEL FURNITURE and Five Years' Lease of the Fulton Hotel, Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa. Apply to D. MAHANEY, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—NO. 7 SCOTT STREET, Seventh ward; Frame House of 7 Rooms; Gas, Water, Yard and Shade, paved street; Lot 40x100 feet. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SMALL GARDEN FARM, 12 Acres, near Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad, Washington, Pa., but one mile from Bridgeway. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE — SH

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1875.

DEMOCRACY, wherever it gets a chance to handle public money, is fast becoming a convertible term for felonocracy.

THE new Senator, CAMERON, of Wisconsin, is a square, out and out Republican. It is gratifying to know that the fears which have been entertained of his co-operation with the opponents of Republican party measures, were not well founded.

DURING the entire session of the Democratic Indiana Legislature, now just adjourned, the Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* was diligently engaged in trying to prove that, taken by and large, that body was more different kinds of an agglomimerate ass than any similar organization he ever saw before. And it must be admitted that he succeeded to perfection.

A BILL was on Saturday introduced in the Missouri Legislature, requiring the Governor of that State to issue an amnesty and pardon proclamation in the case of those desperate murderers, the JAMESES and YOUNGERS, who for years past have terrorized the State from one end to the other, slaughtering their victims by the score. Democratic Missouri is evidently a paradise—for rebel assassins.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has adjourned until the 22d instant. Among the more important cases which will be brought up at an early date after the resumption of its session, will be the Kentucky election case, under the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Missouri woman's suffrage case, in which the plaintiff in error seeks to establish her right to vote, at least at Federal elections.

WILL our precise Democratic contemporary note, for the information of its readers, the fact that the St. Louis *Dispatch*, an accredited and influential organ of its party took occasion, in a recent issue, to express its regret that President GRANT has not been assassinated? We have all the requisite data at hand to convince our neighbor that this statement is not a "Radical lie, intended for the sole purpose of keeping up bitter feelings between the different States."

WHEN the *Post* shall deny the authenticity of our late observation: "The Southern preachers are now praying for 'our whole country, from the Potomac to the Gulf,'" in the same unqualified and emphatic manner in which it denied the existence of such a town as Muldon, we will give that paper the additional information it professes to want. But, in this instance as in the other, we prefer to let it draw near to the end of its tether without interruption, before interposing our jerk. It is so much more effective.

WE LEARN that the Government has under consideration a plan for removing all the Indians now confined at the different agencies of war, to the Government Reservation, near Leavenworth, Kansas, where they can be properly guarded by the military authorities. This is not a bad idea. It would do away with agents, contractors and other speculators, and would not cost the Government one-third the amount which is now expended in transporting goods and provisions to the frontier for these obstreperous aborigines.

HOW FAR and fast the tide of that corruption runs. A private letter from Paris states that GEORGE SAND, the great French novelist, has been reading up the Beecher-Tilton matter from the beginning, and regards it as so extraordinary, and so confirmatory of many of her own social views, that she contemplates writing a psychological novel on the incidents of the case. She is said to be more deeply interested in this profound spiritual tragedy, as she calls it, than in anything that has ever come to her knowledge.

FROM the earliest years of their marriage, it was the life-long, earnest, mutual hope of the great-hearted philanthropist, GERRIT SMITH, and of his noble wife, that they might be permitted to pass away from the earth, as in the accomplishment of all high deeds they had passed through it, hand-in-hand together. Never were wedded man and woman more finely set together "like perfect music unto noble words" than they. Their loving desire has been fulfilled, almost as literally as they could have wished. One in life, in their death they were not divided, except by a few short weeks, she having gone perpetually to rejoin him, last Saturday. Surely this is a most sacred idyll.

THE only possible way of preserving peace on our Indian frontiers, is by making everybody, white or red, obey the law. Hence the determination of the military authorities to put a peremptory stop to the invasion of the Black Hills region by the whites, will commend itself to the approbation of all well-ordered minds. That the reservation abounds in mineral wealth furnishes no excuse whatever for breaking treaty faith with the Indians, but rather adds to the weight of the marauders' offense—since whatever treasures the region may contain belong wholly to the rightful occupants. It will be time enough for expeditions and colonies to enter, when the natives shall have been honorably dispossessed of the land.

NEW Hampshire holds its State election to-day. The result is quite doubtful, the Prohibitionists having this year, as last, a ticket in the field. It must be borne in mind, too, that the Democratic Legislature last June so gerrymandered the State as to give that party at least fifteen additional representatives from the delegations of cities. There is a possibility that there will be no choice for Governor by the people, in which event, by reason of the nefarious legislation referred to, the Democratic candidate will in all likelihood be elected by the General Assembly. We are by no means sanguine of a Republican victory, but we trust our friends will not fail to put forth their whole strength at the polls, however great may be the odds against them.

WE ARE indebted to the Hon. THOMAS J. BIGHAM, Commissioner of Statistics, for a copy of the second annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Pennsylvania, for the year 1874. The report makes a volume of four hundred and sixteen pages, and embraces detailed statistics of all the leading industries of the Commonwealth, especially those connected with mining, manufacturing and agricultural operations. Commercial, banking, educational, insurance, and other statistics, add interest and importance to the volume. The subjects of taxation, municipal indebtedness, etc., are ably discussed, from reliable data. The main facts embodied in the report have appeared from time to time in our columns, much of the data having been furnished through the Bureau of Statistics. As to the local business of Pittsburgh, for the past year, that has been given in the COMMERCIAL in a much more extended form than in any other publication.

IN OUR article, yesterday, on the calling out of troops in anticipation of local difficulties, we referred to Governor HARTRANFT's action when asked, last week, to call out the troops to prevent a riot at the bolt works. The following are the answers of the Governor to the dispatches. Sheriff HARE's dispatch to the Governor did not, we understand, ask to have the troops called out, but merely suggested the possibility of their being needed:

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1875.

To John H. Hare, Sheriff Allegheny county, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

I am only authorized to call upon the militia to repel or suppress an existing tumult, riot or mob, and not an anticipated one, and then only when the civil authorities have exhausted the power of the county. If order can be maintained without my calling out the militia, I very much prefer it; if not, I will act promptly when I see so properly.

(Signed) J. F. HARTRANFT.

HARRISBURG, March 4, 1875.

To Maj. Gen. A. L. Pearson, Pittsburgh:

I send you copy of telegram I have sent Sheriff Hare. You will conform thereto, and take no action until directed by me.

(Signed) J. F. HARTRANFT.

THE Standing Committees of the Episcopal dioceses continue to count up against Dr. DEKOVEN, the Bishop-elect of Illinois. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, too, we observe, has written a letter against him, calling him "the chief of mischief-making mediævalists," "a mere partisan," and declaring that he was not fairly elected, is not the choice of the great body of the laity, and that "nothing but discord and disaster can follow from his confirmation." To console him, however, the Bishop-elect receives this suggestive testimonial from the *Telegraph*, a new Roman Catholic paper of New York: "It only requires a positive and certain knowledge of the validity of his orders—a thing unattainable in the Protestant Church—to make one accord to this eloquent and devoted Bishop the possession of a thoroughly Catholic belief in transubstantiation. His language on this subject at the General Convention was not very well received. During its utterance Dr. DEKOVEN appeared to us as occupying a position similar to that described by JOHN HENRY NEWMAN in his 'Apologia pro Vita Sua,' as held by him in the last days of the Tractarian movement." The Doctor has been twice before defeated—once for Wisconsin and again for Massachusetts.

WHY THE SOUTHERN CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS ARE KEPT SEPARATE.

A sign of the times, which has hitherto attracted but little attention, is to be found in the steady refusal of the various Southern ecclesiastical organizations to unite or coalesce with their Northern brethren. There seems, upon the surface, no good reason why the coalition should not long ago have been effected; yet the fact remains that it has not been, and is not likely to be.

The division of the large ecclesiastical bodies into Northern and Southern organizations was originally caused by slavery or by the breaking out of the war; and it was natural to conclude that, the war being over, and the cause of division removed, there would be no further impediment to a restoration of the old-time unity and harmony. Yet no such result has been reached. It is now ten years since the war closed, and the two sections of these divided churches are as far apart as they were in the days of actual hostility.

There are no doctrinal differences existing; the aim of both divisions is the same; the worship, and the discipline, and the methods of operation are identical, and slavery no longer exists as a barrier between them. They have a common work and a common purpose; yet remain as far apart as the poles. There is not even a cordial intercourse between them; and both sides stand off, sullen and irreconcilable. Why? The old grudges, and the old prejudices should surely be toned down, by this time, and great masses of people cannot, surely, be permanently kept asunder, by the force of quarrels that grew out of the hot blood of ten, twenty or thirty years ago.

The real cause for this perpetual estrangement must be sought for beyond that. It lies deeper than that, and has a great deal more significance than the old slavery agitation can give it. The effects of the slavery quarrel doubtless remain to give color to the actual source of difficulty, but they remain only as effects, and are no longer causes.

To our mind, the Southern branches of the great organizations have been kept separate, up to this time, by the conviction which prevails among Southern ecclesiastics that the political quarrel between the North and South has been only half fought out, and that another conflict between the two *must* come off at an early day. To their ardent imaginations, there can be but one result to this second conflict, when it comes, and that is a permanent disruption of the Union. They anticipated that, it is true, as the result of the first onset, and did what they could to bring it about; but failure does not sober their fancy, and they look forward as eagerly and confidently to a triumph, at the second trial, as they did at the first.

For that reason, they kept up their separate church organizations. The Southern heart could not be fired, else Consolidation with the Northern churches would cut off their opportunities for encouraging a rebellious spirit among their people. It may be delusion, or it may be far sightedness on their part; but their hopes are built upon an ultimate permanent separation between the two sections, the erection of a great Southern Empire, and the establishment of local governments in which the old Southern ideas shall be supreme. In such an Empire and under such governments their separate church organizations would come at once into an active life to which, as mere fragments of a general organization, they could not hope to attain. They are now units, with all the machinery of organization complete, and hence are better prepared, should the day they dream of ever come, to assume their proper place than they possibly could be under any any other circumstances.

Besides this, their present separate existence gives them full and free play in preparing their people for the very result they desire to see accomplished. The Southern church is the great hotbed of Southern prejudice. If it were not that, and had not been that always, the South could ere this have been regenerated, and brought into a state of prosperity, affluence and active development. Men, everywhere, are just what they are made by the circumstances surrounding them; and the whites of the South could not be, as they are to-day, almost a unit in desiring another chance to set up a Southern government of their own, if the religious sentiment which surrounds them were not in entire harmony with their rebellious purpose.

The clergyman of Virginia, who was lately heard by a Northern man to pray that God would bless "our whole country, from the Potomac to the Gulf," blurted out the heartfelt wish of the men who have kept the Southern Church organizations from fusing with their kindred Northern organizations. Their country is the South. They inwardly acknowledge no other, and they want no other. The North is, to them, foreign ground. They cherish no sentiment of allegiance towards it, and connection with it forms no part of their future prospects. They want the South to become a separate nation, under a separate government; and with that end in view they have maintained a separate church organization.

That the great body of the Southern people are preparing for a second trial of strength with the Government we firmly believe, and that they are encouraged in this by their ecclesiastics we are well satisfied. Upon that hypothesis we can easily understand the refusal of the Southern churches to consolidate with those of the North; and it is not, in our judgment, comprehensible upon any other.

WE HAVE on several occasions of late adverted to the apparently chronic tendency of the Democracy of the Southern States to repudiate their honest obligations to their creditors. The following brief summary of a portion of the second annual report of the English Council of Foreign Bondholders, with reference to the attitude of these States in this respect, will serve to show how people abroad regard that Democratic faith and honor of which such loud and continuous boast is made. The report affirms that "the condition of the securities of the Southern States of the American Union has awakened a distrust of the credit and lowered the market standard of American investments generally. During the year there has been considerable financial embarrassment, owing to the great commercial crisis, but," says the report, "the condition of the treasuries would, in many of the States, have admitted of large payments had there been a steady disposition to do the best according to means. This has not been exhibited." In regard to Virginia, complaint is made that the hopes of the foreign bondholders have been disappointed, though "it is, however, believed by some that these are signs of a more wholesome state of feeling to be manifested." As to the apportionment of the debt, it is remarked that "the bondholders have considered that it is not their interest to initiate any proceedings which would establish a distinction between Virginia and West Virginia. They simply look to the firm with whom the loan was contracted, leaving the parties to adjust their own affairs." With respect to North Carolina and the plans under consideration by the Legislature, the report says: "It is feared that the proceedings are only directed to the creation of delay." The council have forwarded to the Governor of Alabama certain suggestions for a basis of settlement, which, if accepted on the part of the State, will be submitted to a meeting of the bondholders immediately on the receipt of a definite reply. A representative of the Mississippi Valley Company having at a late meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce advocated certain measures as tending to reduce a flow of English capital to the States of that valley, the council addressed a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, pointing out that, in their opinion, before any attempt to bring about such a result could be supported in that country with success, the States in question would find it necessary to re-establish confidence in their good faith by giving proof of their determination once more to occupy a position among solvent States. The simple truth is, that one might as well expect to get cream by milking a he-goat into a sieve, as to expect financial honesty from a party which is always ready to appeal to the supposed self-interest of the ignorant and thoughtless, as against public interest, honor and good repute.

"THE COMMERCIAL having been caught up on its fiction about General Forrest's speech at 'Muldon, Tennessee,' tries to get out of it by saying that Muldon is in Mississippi, just across the line. There is no such a place in Mississippi, either. The COMMERCIAL had as well acknowledge the whole thing at once. It knows there is not a particle of truth in its story from beginning to end."—*Post.*

We gave, in Saturday's issue of this paper, the source from which our information was derived. This authority, the Washington *Republican*, last Friday had the following allusion to the extract quoted by us:

"As this paragraph is going the rounds of the press credited to us, and accompanied by an assertion that Gen. Forrest did not make a speech at the place and time indicated, we feel called upon to explain that our information was derived from a Southern exchange. As we said, we were inclined to disbelieve the report; but since then we have received positive information that he did make use of the language charged, in a private conversation at Muldon Mississippi, on or about the date mentioned. The only error in the report, it will be seen from this explanation, is that instead of publicly expressing a belief that another war is imminent, etc., he gave utterance to those detestable sentiments privately, and that Muldon is located in Mississippi instead of Tennessee."

If the *Post* will take the trouble to refer to any primary school map, or will simply consult the United States Official Postal Guide, it can easily satisfy itself concerning the exact location of its "apochryphal town." We are always glad of an opportunity to help enlighten the thick darkness of our contemporary, but really, in these simple elementary branches of knowledge, we think it ought to be able to pick its own way without being coached.

IT IS hinted as probable that old BEN. WADE will be brought forward as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio; and no better or wiser selection could be made. He is a bluff, hearty, frank, honest, old man, and is known to all the people of the State as an upright, trusty, warm-hearted and fearless man. His Republicanism is of the unquestionable kind. It needs no certificate. It had its origin in the days when none but men of iron nerve and fearless soul dared avow themselves anti-slavery men: and it has been tested in the fiery furnace of persecution and bitter prejudice. In the days when SUMNER had been driven abroad by the club of BROOKS, and SEWARD made his annual speech, clothed in smooth praises and shorn of everything that could give offense to the South, BEN WADE was not afraid to shake his fist under the noses of the Southern fire-eaters, and dare them to pursue their hectoring policy towards *him*. They never did. They respected his personal courage and bravery, and none of them cared to put it to the test. Toombs never ventured upon an insult to the plucky Senator from Ohio, FOOTE never threatened to hang him, as he did HALE, and all the Southern hotbloods gave him a wide berth. He, and POTTER, of Wisconsin, were the first to venture upon the demonstration, to Southern comprehension, that Northern men would fight; and he brought comfort to many Northern hearts by his boldness and courage, who were sick at seeing Northern men continually submitting to insults and never resenting them. That was long ago, but it has not been forgotten, and the nomination of WADE would revive a great deal of the old enthusiasm, which latterly has had but little chance to show itself.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Blue weather for blue-birds.

Get your arks ready. The flood is coming, soon.

The *Post* has a real genius for geographical blundering.

An Illinois Grange is negotiating for the lease of 8,500 acres of land in Monroe county, Mississippi.

Reciprocal retribution. Out in Ohio, last week, a life insurance agent was married to a book-canvasser.

The current of conversions from Roman Catholicism to the Greek Church of Russia is still continuing in Poland.

The suit of New York against Tweed, to recover eleven millions stolen by him from that city, comes up in the State Supreme Court to-day.

The Canadian Parliament has passed a law providing for a union of all the Presbyterian churches in the British Provinces of North America.

Tennyson is right in declaring that blackening another doesn't make one's self clean; and yet Beecher's lawyers do not seem to believe it.

Tests of all the various irons made in the country for car wheel purposes are about to be made at Altoona by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Bankruptcy. The Grant Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., have applied to the Chancellor of that State for the appointment of a receiver.

The Civil Rights bill will not be very long in getting before the United States Supreme Court. The result will be awaited with uncommon general interest.

Nantucket, Mass., has had a terrible experience this winter, having been ice-bound for three months, and deprived of communication with the continent.

Connecticut has organized its first prison association. It is surprising that so intelligent a State should have so long remained without an association of this character.

A busy season is anticipated in fitting out sperm whalers this spring, stimulated by the small stock of sperm oil and the high price which it commands at present.

The New York *Graphic* has entered on the third year of its existence. Artistically, politically, literarily, financially, and in every other sense, it has proved a splendid success.

Germany proposes to require all Catholics in the civil service to take a test oath that they will be loyal to the Government in preference to obeying the decrees and behests of the Church.

"Cæsarism!" What else is the meaning of Senator Andrew Johnson putting up at Washington at the Imperial Hotel? The Democratic press should see to this without a moment's delay.

Wholesale piracy. Eight hundred and ninety patents were last year granted by the British Patent Office to persons who confessed to having obtained their idea by telegraph from abroad.

There is some talk of the New York car companies dropping their "punch" and spy system, and leasing each car to the conductor and driver for a fixed sum per day. But it is only talk.

Another New England bonanza. An old Colorado miner claims to have discovered a silver mine that promises as well as the Newburyport mine, not ten miles from the city of Portland, Maine.

Chicago has just discovered that a law passed in 1831 placed the legal county-seat several squares north of the present location of the criminal and county court rooms, and is greatly troubled about it.

Out of a total of 5,025 cared for last year in the four regular National Homes for disabled soldiers, sixty-nine were disabled in the Mexican war and the war of 1812, and the remainder in the war of the rebellion.

A clergyman residing at Big Flats, New York, claims to have a pure white goose, which is said to *anser* to seventy-two years of age, having been hatched in 1803. But anybody will be a big flat to believe it.

It is now intimated that Tracy's interminable opening speech in the great scandal case was the work of Sam. Wilkeson, of the *Christian Union*, and really the effort did seem to bear the stamp of a newspaper man.

What Postmaster General Jewell will do now that he begins to find mail routes from one end of the country to the other loaded down with freight of all sorts which the Congressional mind assumes to be "seeds," remains to be seed.

Massachusetts now proposes to apply the principle of "local option" to the public schools, giving to each town the right to decide whether to have such schools or to divide the school money received from the State among the citizens.

Adirondack Murray claims for some of the Adirondack peaks a greater altitude than is possessed by any other range or group of mountains east of the Mississippi, while the facts are that least four of the White Mountain group exceed the highest of them in altitude, as also do thirteen peaks of the "black" range in North Carolina.

THE Auditor of West Virginia has ruled that parties residing in that State and owning personal property in any other State, such, for instance, as stock in a rolling mill, glass works, blast furnace or any joint stock concern, must return said stock for taxation in their assessment districts, notwithstanding the company has been assessed and paid taxes on its property at the place where it carries on business.

PETROLEUM AND GAS.

Important Discoveries in Scioto ville, Scioto County, O.

From Mr. Richard Carter, of 323 Liberty street, this city, we learn the particulars of a discovery of petroleum and petroleum gas at Scioto ville, Ohio, on the grounds of the Scioto Fire Brick Company. It seems that in January, 1820, two men, John Brown, Sr., and David Jones, bought a strip of twelve acres of land on the bank of the Ohio river, near the site of the present village of Scioto ville. Mr. Jones was a practical man, and it occurred to him that on this land salt water might be found. He commenced digging a well, with the appliances of that day, and after sinking it to a depth of seventy-five feet, walled it with sawed trunks of hollow sycamore, and then by the slow and laborious process of that time, he drilled to the depth of 350 feet, tubing with wood and tin tubes of about two and one half to three inches in diameter. He struck salt water, said to be so strong that a spoonful of salt would be insoluble in a pint of water, but the flow was weak and was hindered by a strong flow of petroleum and a steady press of gas. Not knowing the value of his discovery, and being financially unable to prospect further, he abandoned the well, closing the tubing with a heavy pine plug, nearly three inches in diameter. The pressure of the gas was so strong, that a half-inch hole was made through the plug, so it could be driven in, and then a new pine plug driven in that. Moving on his farm, he set to work to earn means to continue boring his well, but before he could do so he sickened and died, salt dropped down to fifteen cents per bushel, and his heirs never took up the unfinished work that he had abandoned.

The oil and gas bubbled up, but nobody knew their value, and the well attracted no attention further than that the petroleum was used by the natives to rub on their spranned, bruised or rheumatic limbs, and both petroleum and gas were fired by wondering groups of men and boys as they bubbled up on the Ohio river, which, in the years since 1820, had cut away the bank and spread its waters over the well. The uninformed wondered what manner of thing this was that ignited at the touch of a match, and was carried on by the waters, an island of flame.

But it is now to be turned to account. The land changed hands until the Scioto Fire Brick Company came into possession of it, in 1872, and the President of the company, Mr. W. Q. Adams, concluded recently to reopen the well, and did so, and when the end of the tubing was reached and the plug removed, petroleum flowed faster than a man could bail it out with a bucket, while the pressure of gas was very strong. A long iron tube was lowered and loosely inserted in the tubing, and when a match was applied at the top of the iron pipe, the gas was ignited and burned with a steady flame, while a piece of burning paper was communicated to the oil on the water, and the whole surface was soon ablaze.

With such favorable indications, the company at once set about to utilize this gas, and as the old well is only about twenty feet above low water mark, the idea of using the well was abandoned, and the company began digging a well on the bank near their lower brick yard, and have reached the rock, engaged a practical well digger, are preparing their derrick, and will begin boring as soon as the river opens, using the power from their engine in the works.

If the company find gas, as they no doubt will, it will enable them to run their entire works with gas, light the work and store, and make an immense saving in the way of fuel.

Should the old well be utilized, as it can be done, the flow of petroleum may be such as to make the village of Scioto ville one of the most important in Southern Ohio. It has extensive coal fields within twelve miles of the corporate limits; rich beds of ore as near; the best of fire clay within a stone's throw of the place, and if it has petroleum and gas hidden under its walks and avenues, the broad sweeping river on its south, and a railroad running through it, it will widen its borders, extend its domains, dot its squares with iron works, its hills with furnaces and its valleys with derricks.

PERSONAL.

Only the Cincinnati *Times* could be guilty of this: "Mr. Madder and Miss Backup, married last week, in Logansport, Indiana. It seems at the wedding he got his Backup but she got Madder."

Prof. Fawcett, the blind member of Parliament, is likely to have an associate on the Cambridge faculty who is afflicted like himself. Mr. George A. Macfarren, the blind musician, has offered himself for the professorship made vacant by the death of Sir Sterndale Bennett. There are no other candidates.

It is intimated that, as the laws of New York allow a defendant in a suit to address the jury on his own behalf, and as Beecher's friends are not satisfied that his counsel, with the exception of Evarts, are a match for Tilton's, it has been decided that Beecher shall avail himself of the legal privilege, take the floor, and address the jury. Should this be the case, his speech will be one of the most memorable and interesting on record.

A sword worn by and belonging to Colonel Lewis, of Virginia, who represented Washington at the recent Centennial tea-party at the Academy of Music, in Baltimore, is one of the five presented by General Washington to his five nephews. They were given with the injunction that they should never be unsheathed in time of peace, and never unless in self-defense, or in their country's cause. This has been strictly adhered to, and the sword of Colonel Lewis cannot now be drawn, so tightly has the scabbard shrunk to it.

At Hartford, Conn., one day last week, a young lady went into a sewing machine warerooms and practiced upon the sewing machines. The obliging clerk—a newly-married man—gave her all the necessary information, when she asked if any deduction was made to clergymen. "Oh, yes," replied the salesman, "are you a minister's wife?" "No, sir," was the answer, "I am not." "Are you the sister of a clergyman." "Oh, no," was the answer. "Then upon what relationship do you ask for the reduction?" "Well," replied the lady, "I am not a clergyman's wife, or sister, or cousin, but I have just been engaged as a student in the theological seminary." She got the machine at a reduced price.

A New York paper relates a marvelous infantile escape which occurred in that city the other day. A woman living on the fourth floor of a tenement house suspended a market basket containing some meat from one of her back windows by a long rope. While her back was turned her son, aged three years, climbed upon a chair and began playing with the rope. Just as she discovered him he lost his balance and fell out of the window. She rushed forward with a shriek, expecting to see his lifeless body on the pavement beneath. To her wonder and delight, however, she saw him looking up and laughing at her from the bottom of the basket, into which he had fallen. The boy was probably born to be hung, and was therefore saved by the hanging basket.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Easton is to have a pretzel factory.

The prospect for spring business in Williamsport, Pa., is said to be very encouraging.

It is rumored that a tube or pipe mill is to be built in Fleetwood, Berks county, Pa., this spring, by a party from New York.

A very large vein of plumbago has been found on the farm of John Todd, in Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pa.

The Allentown *News* of the 6th says: Scarcity of coal has compelled the Millersburg Iron Company to blow out their furnace and the work will be finished to-night.

The manufacture of railway ties is being largely indulged in on the Allegheny mountains at the present time. As high as five hundred per day are received at different stations on the line of the railroad.

At Leetonia, Columbiana county, Ohio, on Thursday, the Cherry Valley Iron Company made an effort to start its rolling mill, but was prevented by the Union workmen, who persuaded the puddlers to stop.

The Wellsville, Ohio, *Union* says: The tin plate works have been running for several days, working hands to blooms a quantity of iron they had which was not of a proper quality for tin plate. There are still fair prospects for the works resuming soon the manufacture of tin plate.

The Birdsboro, Pa., *Pioneer* says: It is reported that all of Messrs. E. & G. Brooke's iron works will resume operations again next Monday, except, of course, those blast furnaces that have been "blown out" for some time past, which will surely make times more lively in this place.

The Lemont Furnace Company, says the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty*, has engaged a first-class furnace man to superintend the erection of the new furnace, and he will commence operation as soon as the weather will permit. There is a very strong probability that a new furnace will also be commenced before long at Mt. Braddock, by Beeson, Hogsett, Watt & Co. The parties interested have had the matter under discussion, and we understand it is the determination to push it to completion at an early date.

From the Troy *Whig* of March 2d we learn the following: Notwithstanding the paralyzing effect on our iron trade by the panic, a corporation has been organized in this city which will probably embrace larger interests than any manufacturing organization in the United States. The corporation will be called the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company, and takes the place of the firm of John A. Griswold & Co., which has been dissolved. The new enterprise goes at once into full operation, and continues the business of the former firm. It also includes the Albany Iron Works lately owned by Erastus Corning & Co. Of the new corporation Erastus Corning is President, Chester Griswold Vice President, James K. Walker General Manager, and Seiden E. Marvin Secretary and Treasurer.

STATE NEWS.

Nearly all the sewers in Meadville are frozen up.

There were three sudden deaths from apoplexy in Lancaster county, last week.

A man in hospital at Lancaster is trying to starve himself to death. He is insane.

A man named John Watson fell from a sleigh in Adams county, a few days ago, and broke his neck.

The publishers of the Philadelphia *Herald* have a libel suit on hand. E. D. Elwart is the aggrieved party.

During the great fire at Mechanicsburg, the other day, a corpse had to be carried four squares without a coffin.

The wife of David Becktel, of Williamsburg, Blair county, committed suicide on the 5th inst., by hanging. Ill health.

Jefferson county sustained a loss of over $300,000 by fire in 1874, upon which there was an insurance paid of over $100,000.

Mr. E. Canfield, of Emporium, who was badly burned at the late fire in that borough, died on Saturday morning last.

The Philadelphia *Herald* says Colonel McClure has received two hundred applications for editorial positions on the *Times*.

There is a celestial tendency up in Bradford county that has led the people there to call one of the growing villages Pekin.

Edward Hoffman, of Delaware township, Mercer county, was killed by a falling tree on the 3d inst. His age was thirty-seven years.

Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, has gone to Florida where he will sojourn for a considerable length of time for the benefit of his health.

State Superintendent Wickersham was fifty years old on the 5th inst., and his friends at Harrisburg presented him a handsome gold watch.

Mrs. Corey, an inmate of the York county almshouse, is one hundred and three years old. She can read and thread a needle without spectacles.

A riot occurred at a dance in Landis Valley, Lancaster county, on the night of the 5th inst., during which a number of persons were seriously injured.

George Stout, an old and well known citizen of Philadelphia, and a veteran of the war of 1812, died on the 4th inst., in his eighty-fourth year. Deceased was born in Germantown.

Hon. Benjamin J. Passmore, Associate Judge of the courts of Chester county, died at his residence in West Chester, on March 4th, of heart disease, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

A project is on foot for the establishment in Philadelphia of a high-class literary and art club which shall include among its members gentlemen who are interested in belles-lettres and in the advancement of art in its various departments.

The Lancaster *Express* of the 6th inst. says: Mr. Amos Kreider, residing near Rockville, this county, died suddenly last evening, aged about seventy years. Heate a very hearty supper, after which he retired to his wife that he believed he was going to die. Soon after he was taken ill and died in a few minutes.

The statement which appeared in the newspapers that "unless $3,500 is collected before the coming first of April, to pay the current expenses of Muhlenberg College, the institution will have to be discontinued," and concluding with the assertion that President Muhlenberg had said so, is now declared by the Allentown *Chronicle* to be incorrect and without any foundation, on the authority of Dr. Muhlenberg himself.

The Norristown *Herald* says: A fiendish outrage was committed at the residence of John Hilborn, near Limerick station, one night last week. Mr. Hilborn attended the Norristown market, and was compelled to remain away from home over night. During his absence a neighbor's son stayed with Mr. Hilborn's family. The young man did not return home at the usual time, and his parents becoming alarmed went to Mr. H.'s house to look for him. Upon entering everything was found in confusion. The stove pipe had been drawn from the pipe hole, the latter closed up, and the damper of the stove turned so as to throw the gas into the room. All of the occupants of the house were found in a state of stupification, and it required much labor to restore them. The persons engaged in the outrage also visited the barn and pitched all of the hay and straw outside of the building into the empty stables. They also did many other acts of mischief about the premises and carried away a pocketbook containing about twenty dollars.

The next desideratum in the line of explosives is something that will break up ice.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to December 31st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compiled from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents. D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer. A. Bradley, J. E. Schmertz, A. A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, Y. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Seaton Rhodes, H. Harman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
Jas. Caldwell AND Co
Would respectfully announce to the public that they have Removed to their
NEW STORE,
Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
And are now offering a Large and Well Assorted Stock of
Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION.
The Copartnership heretofore existing between COLUMBUS WEST and LOUIS GLESENKAMP, under the firm name of C. WEST & CO., Carriage Manufacturers, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., was this day dissolved by mutual consent, COLUMBUS WEST retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by LOUIS GLESENKAMP, who, having purchased the interest of said COLUMBUS WEST, is authorized to collect all monies due to and pay all debts of the late firm.
COLUMBUS WEST.
LOUIS GLESENKAMP.
March 1, 1875.

IN RETIRING FROM THE LATE FIRM of C. WEST & CO., I heartily thank my many friends and customers for past favors, and cheerfully recommend my partner, LOUIS GLESENKAMP, to public favor, he having superintended the construction of all work done by the firm for the past sixteen years, and will qualified to conduct the business; that with increased facilities for turning out work, I feel assured all work done by him in the future will be equal, if not superior, to that of the late firm, of the very best description, and that by prompt attention to business he will merit and receive a liberal patronage.
COLUMBUS WEST.

I RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE attention of the public to the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF CARRIAGES, COACHES, BAROUCHES AND BUGGIES, in Western Pennsylvania. Special attention is called to the
"BERLIN CARRIAGE,"
Which in style, quality and beauty cannot be excelled. I also have a large assortment of EASTERN VEHICLES, of improved styles, which will be sold at reduced prices.
LOUIS GLESENKAMP.

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FOR 7,000 MEN.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO RELIABLE AND ENERGETIC MEN TO ACT AS AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF OUR CELEBRATED FAMILY AND NEW NO. 6 AND 7 MANUFACTURING SEWING MACHINES. FOR PARTICULARS AND CHOICE OF TERRITORY, ADDRESS AT ONCE,
WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
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PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.
As this Advertisement
SATURDAY,
AT WM. SEMPLE'S,
NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS!
New Spring Styles in Suits.
New Shawls,
JACKETS, SACQUES, &c.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS,
We desire to call special attention to the Large and Attractive Stock of BLACK ALPACAS just opened, running in prices from 25 cents to 75 cents per yard, including the Most Remarkable Bargains yet offered.
At 25c, Extra Good Black Alpacas, full width.
At 31 and 37½c, Most Decided Bargains in Black Alpacas.
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Equally Good Bargains in Finest Alpacas.
ALL DESIRABLE COLORS IN
Colored Alpacas, Poplins, Pongees, &c.
Sergess, Camel's Hair Cloth, Twills, &c.
Children's Dress Goods, of every description.
Delaines, Tycoon Repps, Plaids, &c.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
Black All-Wool Cashmeres.
BLACK AND COLORED
DRESS SILKS!
From Lowest to Finest Qualities.
New Ladies' Made-Up Suits.
Fine Silk Poplin Suits, Evening and Wedding Colors.
Spring Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.
CARPETS.
SPRING!
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.
Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS; also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.
Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.
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The Best Styles,
Choicest Colors,
Latest Novelties,
Lowest Prices!
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NEW NO. 29 FIFTH AVE.
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LOOK! LOOK!
$1,200,000 IN PRIZES!
The Grandest Single Number Scheme on Record, will be drawn in public in St. Louis, on March 31st, 1875.
Capital Prize, $100,000!
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!
Legalized by State Authority.
MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
1 Prize of.....$100,000
1 Prize of.....50,000
1 Prize of.....22,500
1 Prize of.....20,000
5 Prize of.....10,000
10 Prizes of.....5,000
20 Prizes of.....2,500
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And 11,451 other Prizes of from $1,500 to $50.
Amounting in the Aggregate to
$1,200,000.
Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5
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This Celebrated Stove has been thoroughly tested by persons using the Best Stove introduced for Coal, combining all modern improvements, and for Beauty of Design unequalled.

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Fire Plates so arranged as to make this the most durable as well as most successful operating Stove yet introduced.

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ROOFS. Wm. B. Scaife & Sons, 119 and 121 First Avenue, PITTSBURGH, PA., Erect in Any Part of the United States, Iron Roof Frames AND Iron Mill Buildings COVERED WITH CORRUGATED IRON, MANUFACTURERS OF Corrugated Iron, FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

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GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP, DEALERS IN GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, Baled Hay, &c. GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS. Calcined Plaster, White Lime. SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL. 347 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

200 BARRELS CHOICE APPLES, 25 barrels prime Navy Beans. 15 barrels Cider. 50 barrels choice Silver-skinned Onions. 150 bags Timothy Seed. 75 bags Clover Seed. 20 tubs Roll Butter. 150 bars Cider Jelly. (gallons). A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

CENTRAL BANK, No. 47 BANK BLOCK, Pittsburgh. CAPITAL.....$100,000. Bank of Discount and Deposit. Stockholders Individually Liable. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS. Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

DIRECTORS. Thomas Fawcett, D. W. C. Carrol, James H. Hopkins, Julius Adler, James Bowen, J. H. Walter, Madison Bailey, J. F. Denniston, George Shoenberger, Abram Hayes, Paul H. Hain, James Wilson.

THOMAS FAWCETT, President. MADISON BAILEY, Vice President. J. W. DAVITT, Cashier. H. HINNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Fifth National Bank, LATE ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY, No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received. Certificates of Deposit issued with Interest. Collections Made at Lowest Rates. Investment Securities a Specialty. Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Draw Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President. GEO. F. HUFF, of Greensburg, Vice Pres. L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

People's Savings Bank OF PITTSBURGH. CAPITAL.....$300,000 INCORPORATED 1866. No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE Next below the Safe Deposit Company. HENRY LLOYD.....President. WM. REA.....Vice President. TRUSTEES. Henry Lloyd, Wm. Rea, Edward Gregg, Thos. Wightman, E. P. Jones, Hiram Stowe, R. H. Hartley, J. K. Moorhead, SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer. Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities. Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

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THOMAS FAWCETT, President. MADISON BAILEY, Vice President. J. W. DAVITT, Cashier. H. HINNINGS, Assistant Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank HAS REMOVED TO ITS New Banking Rooms, Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave., Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President. WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President. CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE. CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President. B. W. MACKEY.....Vice President. W. MCCANDLESS.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., (Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,) Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c. Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS. SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

B. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW. ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co., BANKERS, N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila. Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities. Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates. Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 8, 1875.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports that since the passage of the Currency act of January 14th, there has been issued $1,666,375 of new bank circulation. The act of January 14th calls for the withdrawal of greenbacks equal to 80 per cent. of the new issue of national bank notes. The question comes up whether this withdrawal of greenbacks is to commence immediately or not until after the national currency has increased beyond the old limit of $354,000,000. That this is a question of great practical importance is seen from the fact that the decrease of circulating notes by the surrender of bank charters and circulation amounts to $1,292,595 or nearly as much as the new issue. The law regulating the withdrawal of greenbacks is as follows:

"That Section 3,577 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, limiting the aggregate amount of the circulating notes of national banking associations, be and is hereby repealed, and each existing banking association may increase its circulation notes in accordance with the existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with the existing law, without respect to said aggregate limit, and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and re-distribution of national bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed; and whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to withdraw and redeem the legal tender United States notes in excess only of $300,000,000 to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of such additional bank notes so issued to any such banking association, as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of $300,000,000 of such legal tender United States notes, and no more."

From this it would seem that the Secretary of the Treasury is right in his construction that legal tenders are to be redeemed as against all new issues of bank notes, irrespective of the total amount in circulation.

The last statement of the public debt reported the amount of legal tenders outstanding at $382,072,147, when, therefore, the next statement comes to be published we may expect to have that amount reduced $80 per cent. of the new issues of bank notes. With the money market in its present condition these changes in the relative amounts of the Government, and bank issues will not be noticed; but bank officers whose memories recall the effect of the withdrawal of fifty millions of three per cents and the issue of fifty-four millions of bank circulation in their place, look forward with some apprehension to an active money market and a contracted basis on which to build bank credits. Any movement which narrows the basis of the banking reserves tends directly to limit bank loans, and thereby to derange business at large.

—Since the passage of the act of January 14 the Comptroller of the Currency has received applications for the organization of new national banks, as follows:

	Capital.
Two banks in Maine,	$150,000;
two banks in Massachusetts,	$200,000;
two banks in Connecticut,	$200,000;
thirteen banks in Pennsylvania,	$1,700,000;
one bank in New Jersey,	$75,000;
three banks in Kentucky,	$200,000;
one bank in Illinois,	$50,000;
one bank in Minnesota,	$100,000.

Applications have also been received for increase of capital as follows:

From banks,	$500,000;
Vermont,	$150,000;
Massachusetts,	$150,000;
Connecticut,	$555,000;
Pennsylvania,	$460,000;
other States,	$1,000,000.

Applications have also been made for increase of circulation upon capital already paid up as follows:

Massachusetts,	$1,200,000;
Connecticut,	$300,000;
other States,	$211,000;
total authorized increase,	$6,131,000.

Since the date of the passage of the act above mentioned, legal tender notes have been deposited for the purpose of reducing circulation by banks in the following States, in amounts as follows:

New York,	$200,585;
Illinois,	$228,310;
Indiana,	$138,000;
Wisconsin,	$135,000;
Massachusetts,	$42,000;
Missouri,	$41,500;
other States,	$185,000;
total,	$1,292,595.

—Messrs. Stephens and Blennerhassett, of the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co., New York, express indignation at the action of Mr. Allen in bringing suit against them for a dissolution of partnership, &c. Mr. Allen is President of the Cook Company National Bank of Chicago, and senior partner of B. F. Allen & Co., Des Moines, Iowa. They say that since the failure of the Cook County National bank, on January 18th, they have vainly sought a personal interview with him in order to settle the business of the firm, and being annoyed by attachments issued by his creditors, they brought suit in the State Supreme Court on the 24th ult. for a dissolution and accounting, sending him a copy of the complaint. They assert that the books of the firm have been kept in perfect order and semi-annual statements have been sent to Mr. Allen, who has never asked for any other statement. They deny all the charges of speculation, and say: "A deed of the property called the Morro Mine was put into our hands as security. Having assisted in the negotiation and being parties to a loan by the advice and approval of said Allen for certain parties interested in said mine, we were to receive our commission or bonus by some interest in said property. We never purchased into said property or paid any money for said interest, and we have not yet received said bonus." They say the firm has advanced $800,000 to the Cook County National bank, but has exacted full security from Mr. Allen, to recover which (they intimate) is the chief motive of his suit. They make (in general terms) grave counter charges against him.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS & BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, March 6, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

To-day's market has been unusual for Saturday. The opening was very strong. Western Union selling at 14¾@14¾ at the same moment, as against 15¾ at the close yesterday, advancing during the day to 15⅝, selling off to 14¾ and closing at 14⅝. Union Pacific opened at 43⅝, an advance of ⅝, selling up to 44⅝, closing at 44½. Northwestern has been the most active stock on the list, opening at 45⅞, selling up to 48, closing at 45⅝. Western Union vied with Northwestern in business, the first sale being at 73¾, later in the day one sale was made at 75 bid and closing at 75@75⅝. Pacific Mail has been neglected, the fluctuations in other stocks monopolizing the attention of operators. It opened at 38¾, the highest price being 38¾, selling off to 38, closing at 38⅝. We are expecting higher prices, particularly for Northwestern, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail. Gold was again scarce for delivery this morning loaning as high as 1-16 for the use, but gradually eased off as the day advanced. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
March 8, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	115	115	115
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup.	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½	119½
5-20's, 1862	116½		116½	116½	116½	116½
5-20's, 1864	117		117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1865	117½		117½	117½	117½	117½
5-20's, 1865, new	118½		118½	119	119½	
5-20's, 1867	119½		119½	119½	119½	
5-20's, 1867, registered	119		119	119	119	
5-20's, 1868	119½		119½	119½	119½	
10-40's	112½		113½	113½	113½	
6's of '81, coupon	114½		114½	114½	114½	
Currency 6's	118½		118½	118½	118½	
Pacific Mail	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
Panama	113	113	111			
Adams Express	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Wells-Fargo Exp's	85½	85½	86			
American Express	63½	63½	63½			
United States Exp's	60½		60			
New York Central	102½		102½		102½	102½
Erie	27		27		27	27
Lake Shore	77½		77½		77½	77½
Michigan Southern	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	76⅛
Illinois Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91		91			
Chicago and Northwestern	45½	45½	46	46	46	46
Do preferred	56½		56½	56½	57	57
Rock Island	104	104	104	104½		104⅝
St. Paul	39½		39½	39½	39½	39½
Do preferred	58½		58½	58½		58
Wabash, common	14½		14½	15		15
Fort Wayne	98		98	97		97
Ohio and Mississippi	27		27	27		27
Union Pacific	44½	44½	45½	45½	45½	46½
Missouri			64			
Hannibal & St. Jos.	22½	23	23	23		23½
C. C. C. & I.			97	97		
Tennessee, old			64		64	
Tennessee, new			64		64	
Virginia, 6's			39		39	
North Carolina, 6's			30		30	
South Carolina, 6's			30		30	
Missouri 6's			92		92	

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	55	55¾
Pennsylvania Central Scrip	10¾	
Reading	56¾	56¾
United Co.'s of N. Jersey, sales	133	
Lehigh Valley	11	11¼
Lehigh Valley	63¾	63⅝
Allegheny Valley	92	93
Central Transportation Co	44¾	44¾
Pitts., Cin. and St. L., m. b	75	

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 8, 1875.

The effect of Sunday's snow storm, blocking up the roads, and obstructing the thoroughfares of the country, was quite apparent in trade circles to-day. Business in nearly all branches of trade was dull, and taken all in all, the volume of to-day's transactions was smaller than for some time past. The dullness of trade was universally ascribed to the effects of the heavy snow storm. There was consequently little of importance to note in commercial transactions in this city.

Prices were steady and firm, and we have few alterations in quotations of marked importance. Corn was firm to-day, although transactions were light, while oats were neglected but steady in price. Flour and feed were also steady, and, on the circles, there was an easier feeling in potatoes, and offers were made to-day at reduced prices. Groceries although quiet were firm in price, and quotations are not materially altered. In provisions we note slight advances in quotations on shoulders, breakfast bacon and dried beef, while lard in tierces and half barrels are reduced ¼c per pound.

The receipts of leading articles of produce, by rail and river, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	907
Corn, sks	1,400
Oats, sks	1,300
Bacon, lbs	11,000
Potatoes, sks	854
Apples, bbls	491
Hay, tons	140
Butter, pkgs	80
Feathers, lbs	2,000
Hides, lbs	6,000

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a light attendance at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and sales were very limited. Transactions were mostly in corn, no sales being reported in wheat or oats. We quote choice white wheat at $1 40@1 42 per ⅜ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@1 27; choice amber do do $1 21@1 23; amber do $1 17@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 17. Corn was steady and prices were generally unchanged. We quote shelled ear 70@72c ⅜ bushel for high-mixed and yellow; 71@72c for unmixed; and 69@70c for mixed. Oats are dull at 50@52c per bushel for yellow; 74@75c for mixed. Oats were steady at 55@56c ⅜ bushel for white; 53@54c for mixed. Rye and barley were nominal. We noted sales as follows:

1 car mixed ear corn, on track.....76c
1 car mixed ear corn, on track.....75c
1 car mixed ear corn, on track.....73c

FLOUR—The market for flour continues dull and depressed for round lots, but the jobbing trade is steady and unchanged. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers; No. 1 white wheat flour $7 20 ⅜ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 70; red wheat do $6 50; No. 3 do $6 00; bluish do $5 75; graham flour $6 00@6 25; wheat flour $6 00@6 25; Wisconsin $5 25@5 50; Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $6 25@6 50; graham flour $6 00@6 25; self-raising flour, in 6 ⅜ packages, $5 25 @5 50; corn meal, $3 50; oatmeal $5 00@5 25.

HAY—There is a good demand and a firm market. We note sales of car No. 2 on track at $20 00 ⅜ ton; 1 car prairie at $17 00. We quote prime timothy on track, at $22 00@23 00 ⅜ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $15 00@17 00; mixed hay from store is quoted at $24 00@26 00. Loose hay is held at $25 00@27 00 for No. 1; $23 00@24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ⅜ ton.

MILL FEED—Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 ⅜ cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 35 ⅜ cwt; middlings at $1 45@1 55 ⅜ cwt; chop feed at $1 55@1 65 ⅜ cwt; oilmeal $1 90@2 00 ⅜ cwt. We note a sale of 1 car of bran to arrive at $1 25.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The stock in first hands is large but firmly held, and with a good demand. The market is steady and active at $4 00@4 50 ⅜ bbl for choice; $2 50@3 75 for prime; $2 00@2 25 for common to medium.

APPLE-JACK—There is a fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 50@55c ⅜ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 60@65c for choice.

BEANS—The demand is fair and supply moderate. We quote prime white navy at $1 90@2 00 ⅜ bushel; mixed do $1 80@1 85; Lima beans $2 00@2 25 for common to medium.

BUTTER—The market for butter under the influence of exceedingly liberal receipts is rather weak, although not quotably lower. We quote at 25@26c for choice, and 20@22c for medium; poor to common grades meet with no favor from buyers, and are unsalable.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@33c ⅜ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 34@35c ⅜ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, at $3 00 ⅜ cwt; $5 25@5 50 ⅜ bbl; wholesale dealers. Most is quoted in small packages, at $4 25 ⅜ dozen packages.

CANDLES—The market is quiet without much doing. Prices are steady at 16¼@17c ⅜ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Western 15@15½c.

EGGS—With a more liberal supply, the market is little easier. We quote strictly fresh at 34@35c; limed are quotable at 25@26c per doz.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 25@5 50 ⅜ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ⅜ lb 55@60c for round lots; 65@70c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ⅜ lb, 30@35c, as to quality.

MAPLE MOLASSES is quoted at 10c ⅜ lb in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—With liberal offerings the market is somewhat easier, and quotations are a shade lower. Sales on track were made at 80@90c for prime peach blows; 77 cars having been sold to arrive at these prices. Dealers offered this morning on sale, to arrive on track, at 60@70 $1 00. Sales are made in a jobbing way from store, at $1 15@1 20 for prime peach blows; $1 00@1 10 for medium grades.

POULTRY—There is a limited supply, with a fair demand, and prices are steady. Quotations are at 14@15c for chickens; 17@18c for turkeys.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7¼@8c ⅜ lb; dried blackberries 10@11c ⅜ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 8½@9c ⅜ lb for choice halves. Honey is in large supply at 25@ 28c ⅜ lb for clover; buckwheat blossom 22c ⅜ lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $5 00 ⅜ bbl; $3 00 ⅜ half barrel.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is quiet with little doing. We quote at $5 75@7 00 ⅜ bushel. Timothy seed quiet at $2 90@3 00 in round lots; $3 10@3 25 in a jobbing way. Flaxseed is steady, and no stock is offering. We quoted nominally at $1 25@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00 ⅜ bushel; blue grass do $2 50; red-top do $2 00.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 17@ 18c ⅜ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

Groceries.

Trade to-day was limited to a very light jobbing and order business. Prices were generally unchanged. Sugars, molasses and syrups remain firm, while teas and coffees are easy. Quotations are as follows:

Green Coffees.	⅜ lb	*Sugars.*	⅜ lb
Fancy Rio	20c	Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	19c	Standard B	10⅜c
Prime Rio	18c	Standard Extra C	10c
Good Rio	17c	Frankiin extra C	9½c
Java	33c	American extra C	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8@9c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut loaf	12 c
Rio, in bulk	24c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in papers	41 c	Powdered	11½c
Java, in bulk	40c	Granulated	11½c
Teas.		*Molasses.*	⅜ gal.
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Strictly ch'c N.O	72c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Prime	68c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Good	60c
Japan	55c@1 00	*Syrups.*	
Oolong	35c@1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Fancy	1 00	Sugar drips	65c
Souchong	25c@1 50	Lower grades	45@60c
Rice.		*Raisins.*	
Choice Carol'a	8¾@9c	Layers, ⅜ box	$3 25
Patna	7¾@8c	Valentias, ⅜ lb	12 c
Rangoon	7¼@7½c	Currants, ⅜ lb	7½c
Spices.		Prunes	10@12½c
Cloves	55 c	*Starch.*	⅜ lb.
Allspice	12½@13c	Common	5½c
Cassia	25 @28 c	Silver gloss	7½c
Nutmegs	115@140	Corn	10½c
Pepper	25 @27 c	*Soda.*	
Candles.		Bi-carb, $10 ⅜ pkgs	6c
Star, full weight	12c	Bi-carb, ⅜ 2 papers	8c
Stearine	10½c		

TOBACCO—There is a steady and strong demand. Quotations are as follows:

Spun rolls	60@65c	Rough & Ready	55@58c
Black Navy	55@58c	Fine Cut Plugs	70@80c
Black Tens	57@60c	Fine Cut	55@60c
Black Quarts	57@60c	Solid Twist	50@52c
Louisville Navy	52@56c	Scotch Snuff	65@75c
Louisville Cav	56@64c	Black Snuff	50@55c
Virginia Navy	58@62c	Six Twist	42@45c
Virginia Tens	58@60c	Cigars—	
Virginia Cav	60@64c	Penn's Seed	$12@20
Double Thick	63@68c	Connecticut	25@30
Flounders	62@65c	Seed & Havana	30@40
Bright Pounds	63@ 1 lb	Havana	90@150

FISH—There is a fair demand at steady prices. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Large do ⅜ 100	$5 50
Family mess, ⅜ bbl	$25 00	Boneless codfish	
No. 1 mess	23 00	⅜ lb	8
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, ⅜ half bbl	6 50
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	bbl	12 00
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring, ⅜ half bbl	5 00
Extra No. 2	14 00	bbl	9 00
No. 2 bay	11 50	Labrador herring, ⅜ bbl	7 00
No. 3	9 50	⅜ bbl	$5 75@7 00
Scaled herring		Round do	6 75@7 00
Codfish, medium, ⅜ 100	6 00	Boaters ⅜ bbl	2 25

CANNED GOODS.—There is a moderate but steady jobbing trade. Tomatoes, 3 lb cans, per doz., $1 75@2 00; peaches, 3 lb cans, per doz., $1 80@2 00; corn, 2 lb cans, per doz., $2 60; Lima beans, 2 lb cans, $2 25; string beans, 2 lb cans, $1 70; cherries, 2 lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2 lb cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2 lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2 lb cans, $2 60; pineapples, 2 lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 3 lb cans, $4 00; pears, 2 lb cans, $3 25; pint pickles, per doz., $1 35; quart pickles, per doz., $2 25; ½ gallon pickles, per doz., $3 00.

CIDER VINEGAR—The market is easier, We quote, at $18@19c from storesales of round lots on the cars, are made at a reduction on these rates.

Provisions.

There was a quiet market to-day, operations being largely interrupted by the snow. Prices are generally steady. We advance our quotations on sugar cured shoulders, breakfast bacon and dried beef ½@¾c, and reduce them on lard in half barrels and tierces 1½c per pound.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 9@9¼c; rib sides are quoted at 11½c; clear rib sides 11¾c; clear sides 12c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 13c ⅜ lb. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10c. Sugar breakfast bacon is quoted at 13½c; dried beef 10¼c; beef tongues, ⅜ dozen, $7 50.

LARD—The market is steady. We quote at $20 00@20 50 ⅜ bb

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 8, 1875, 9 P.M.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.01	27	98	N.W.	Gentle	Cloudy.
2 P.M.	30.01	31	79	W.	Gentle	Cloudy.
9 P.M.	30.21	28	89	W.	Gentle	Cloudy.

Mean barometer.....30.14 | Highest thermom.. 31
Mean thermometer.....28.3 | Lowest thermom.. 25
Rainfall......06

J. KAERNAGLE,
Sergt. Signal Service, U. S. A.

The Attempted Bank Robbery.

Scott, who was arrested on Saturday on suspicion of being the party who attempted to feloniously enter the Monongahela Savings Bank on Friday night last, will have a hearing before the Mayor on Thursday next.

Will Recover.

Barney Sullivan, who was shot some ten days since in a disreputable house on Liberty street, by W. H. Cooke, will, it is said, recover. Meantime Cooke is in jail, and the hearing in his case has been postponed until next week.

Singular Fatality.

The firm of Wm. McKinney & Sons, dealers in scrap iron, have, during the past week, lost three horses. During the storm, on the 1st inst., one horse died suddenly; on the same evening another horse died at Springdale; and still another died on that evening in Armstrong county. The three horses died within three hours. They were valued at $1,090.

Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.

The Stockholders of the Mt. Lebanon Cemetery Association have elected the following Directors for the ensuing year: F. C. Negley, William Cartwright, Joseph Ross, Henry Bockstaze, Graham Scott, Hon. A. B. Young, Joseph Caskey, Hon. A. C. Hays and Thomas A. Spence. Hon. A. C. Hays has been chosen President of the Board.

Library Hall.

To-night, at Library Hall, John B. Gough, the gifted platform speaker, will address our people on "Eloquence and Orators." A very interesting prelude, in which Mr. Carl Retter, Mr. John I. Benitz, Miss Teresa Henne and Mr. Chas. Sadler will take part, is announced. Seats can be had at the Library Reading Room, and at Cain's, corner of Fifth avenue and Market street.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Twenty-one deaths occurred in Allegheny last week, as follows: Cancer, stomach, 1; remittent fever, 1; mania, 1; typhoid fever, 3; pulmonary apoplexy, 1; convulsions, 1; fracture of base of skull, 1; small-pox, 1; still born, 2; scarlet fever, 2; phythysis, 1; pneumonia, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; consumption, 2; ulceration, stomach, 1; puerperal fever, 1. Of these 19 were white and 2 colored; 9 males and 12 females.

Poets and Poetry of Ireland.

On Thursday evening next, at Library Hall, the Rev. Patrick Jones, of Towanda, Pa., will deliver a lecture on "The Poets and Poetry of Ireland." The gentleman is said to be a fine speaker and a man of great culture, and capable of interesting the most refined audience. As the receipts are to be applied to the relief of the poor of St. John's R. C. church, South Side, the house will no doubt be filled to its utmost capacity.

River Improvement Committee.

Captain W. W. Martin, Chairman of the Ohio River Improvement meeting, held last week, has appointed the following committee to "keep before the public the subject of the improvement of our rivers until something is accomplished." The committee is called to meet at the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock:

Gen. J. K. Moorhead,	Capt. J. Kountz,
John F. Dravo, Esq.,	Hon. C. Magee,
J. Park, Jr., Esq.,	Capt. D. Z. Brickell,
W. Anderson, Esq.,	James P. Barr, Esq.,
J. I. Bennett, Esq.,	Josiah Kinz, Esq.,
Hon. J. L. Graham,	Geo. W. Hallman, Esq.,
Hon. A. M. Brown,	J. Laughlin, Esq.,
Dr. J. C. Kennedy,	Capt. C. W. Batchelor,
Robert Pitcairn, Esq.,	R. B. Cousein, Esq.,
A. Kirk, Esq.,	Thomas Bakewell, Esq.,
Jos. S. S. Knox, Esq.,	T. B. Young, Esq.,
George Finley, Esq.,	John McGraw, Esq.,

Difficulty Between Copartners.

George Shiras, Jr., filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday, on behalf of D. K. Wade, against John Hannett and Alfred E. Meason, for a dissolution of partnership. The complainant is a resident of Falls City, Fayette county, and alleges that in August, 1870, he entered into a partnership with the defendants, under the name of Meason, Wade & Co., for the purpose of engaging in the tannery business. The partnership expired by limitation on the 31st of December, 1874, but in order more conveniently and more effectually to wind up the business of the firm, the partners agreed that the books and the papers be turned over to an accountant, to adjust them without delay. An accountant was selected, but it is alleged that he has been unable to obtain the necessary information from the defendants, and that they have now certain hides in process of tanning on which the firm have a lien, to the extent of the price paid for tanning. The complainant, therefore, asks that the partnership be dissolved, that a receiver be appointed, that the defendants be ordered to pay over to complainant what is due him, and that they be enjoined from disposing of any of the property of the firm.

The Temperance Alliance.

The Temperance Alliance held a meeting yesterday morning, Dr. Swift in the chair. Much of the time was occupied in an acrimonious discussion of a rumor to the effect that there were fifty thousand pro liquor ministers in the country. Rev. Oscar Hugo was severely censured as having given currency to the rumor.

This discussion was cut short by Mr. Rabe, who called for information in regard to the repeal of the Local Option law.

Mr. Black thought that the bill would be repealed in the Senate, and that Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Vice and Immorality, meant that it should be repealed.

Mr. Rabe stated that he had kept a close watch on the *Legislative Record*, and knew just what was being done. That speaker forcibly alluded to the course of Messrs. Irwin and Shidle, who voted for repeal, and who strove to give a contrary impression to their constituents upon their return to the city.

Rev. Dickey thought that Mr. Rabe was dealing rather harshly with Messrs. Irwin and Shidle. They may have voted conscientiously, after all.

Mr. Kirk then moved, in view of the fact that considerable uncertainty existed on the matter of Messrs. Irwin and Shidle's voting, a committee be appointed to investigate the subject fully. The Chair then appointed the following gentlemen upon the committee: Messrs. A. Kirk, Kennedy, Pinson, Schoenberger and Miller.

Adjourned.

FATAL CASUALTY.

One Man Killed, and Another Seriously Injured.

Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, a distressing accident occurred near Mills' station, on the Connellsville Railroad. Two men named John Munhall and Con. Sullivan had gone to Spring Hill coal works, near Wall's station, to obtain a prescription from Dr. Taylor for Mr. Sullivan, who had been in ill health for some time. Dr. T. resides at Carpenter's, on the Greensburg turnpike, and had gone to the coal works to attend another patient. The party from Braddock's Fields were returning in a jagger wagon, and found some difficulty in keeping the road, from the fact that the heavy snow storm prevented the driver from seeing ahead of him. As they were nearing the crossing at Mill's station, the express, west, on the Connellsville road, passed, and frightened the horses. The wagon went over a small embankment, tossing the occupants out and crushing to death the sick man, Con. Sullivan. Munhall's head on one side is reported to have been all crushed in, and one rib on the other side imbedded in his lung, and a consultation was held by several physicians of Port Perry yesterday morning, at which it was decided that Munhall could not recover. Squire Russell, of Braddock's, held an inquest on the body of Sullivan, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death. The deceased resided near Hawkin's station, Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

Thousands on the Verge of Starvation.

Letter from Bishop Vail to the Hon. F. R. Brunot.

Pressing Demands for Food and Clothing.

Arrival of the Hon. James H. Bradd and Rev. E. C. Jones—Condition of Affairs in Republic County—An Inventory of the Resources of Cortland Township, Etc.

Those of our citizens who have been aiding the suffering people of Kansas, by contributions of money, food and clothing, should not relax their efforts in that direction for a few weeks yet. The destitution is even greater than was supposed, and one reason of this is, the unusual prolongation and severity of the winter. Very few have starved to death, but thousands are on the verge of starvation; many of the women and children are suffering from sickness, brought on by inadequate supplies of food and clothing, and inability to procure medicines. In many sections, where it was hoped the people would be able to "tide over" until spring, without asking aid, the unwelcome truth has come to them that they must obtain help or starve. The terribly severe weather, and the rapidly diminishing supplies for man and beast, admonish them that they must seek relief or suffer the greatest privations.

A SAMPLE OF THE DESTITUTION.

The Hon. James H. Bradd and the Rev. C. E. Jones are now in this city, soliciting donations in aid of the people of Republic county. In that county, sub-committees were appointed for each township, and sworn statements were made to the general committee, as to the actual condition of affairs in each township. We give below the result of the examination in Cortland township, Republic county, which is about a fair index of the condition of the whole county:

Number of inhabitants	358
Horses and mules	164
Cattle	229
Hogs	337
Bushels of wheat	2,353
Bushels of oats	949
Bushels of barley	103
Bushels of corn	70
Bushels of potatoes	108
Amount of money on hand	$158 53

The above shows a fraction of over seven bushels of wheat to each individual: but as there are 3,496 acres of improved land in the township, it only leaves a little over three-fourths of a bushel per acre. If the grain is eaten, nothing will be left for seed. There are but seventy bushels of corn in the whole township, and this is the main supply for the horses, cattle and hogs. But some have neither grain nor stock, and four-fifths of the people are destitute of clothing. It is estimated that about one-half of the residents of this county are eating their last grist. Many of the sick need medicines, and are craving delicacies which cannot be furnished them at all.

BISHOP VAIL TO HON. FELIX R. BRUNOT.

In this connection, we append the following letter from the Episcopal Bishop of Kansas to our fellow-citizen, the Hon. F. R. Brunot. It contains a reliable statement of the condition of things throughout the State:

TOPEKA, KAS., March 1, 1875.

To the Hon. F. R. Brunot, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

DEAR MR. BRUNOT—Your letter this evening received. In reference to the subject of the "Kansas Sufferers" there can hardly be any statement too strong. There has been and there is great destitution as well as suffering in both Kansas and Nebraska. Of course, my knowledge is more exact in regard to this State, where I reside, and with all parts of which I have been in active correspondence for some months past: There had been through the State—greatly reducing the supply of corn, upon which we largely rely as food for man, and wholly as food for our horses and our stock—a very serious drouth during the two last summers, followed by the grasshopper visitation, which swept off the remainder of the corn and crops. The dry weather of two summers in succession had left *no crop*, as compared with former fertile and productive years. The farmers were relying upon the small half crop or quarter crop, with no balance on hand, either of crop or money, to get through this winter, and when the grasshoppers came *nothing was left, either of corn or money: all was gone hopelessly.* In the new counties the people looked starvation in the face literally. It was at their doors. At the same time, and from the same cause, the lack of money left them half clothed. They were in no condition to meet the winter even if it had been a mild one. But the winter has been the most severe ever known. During the months of January and February, there have been very few days when there has been any thawing of the ground, and, I think, not a night in which it has not frozen, while for a large part of the time the thermometer has ranged not much above zero, and very often much below. Even on this first day of March, as I write, the storm of northwest the earth is covered with a heavy coating of ice and frozen sleet, and men cannot work out of doors except in very active exercise. Thus it has happened that hundreds of men, and families, who on the 1st of January, hoped to get through the winter without help, have exhausted all their resources, and are obliged to ask for or to receive relief.

At this moment there is wide-spread destitution, and thousands must be fed until the spring and early summer shall furnish work and produce also vegetables for subsistence. The East has done *nobly, most nobly.* If it had not been for the *large of clothing sent, hundreds must have been frozen to death.* As it is, thousands have suffered from the dreadful cold. If it had not been for the *supplies of food* sent from the generous East and the Pacific coast, *hundreds must have starved to death.* As it is, only a few have actually frozen or starved to death, but *how many* met this fate. It is a terrible calamity that has befallen us. It is folly or wickedness to deny it: yet is only a temporary affliction, and a single year will set all right again. What was the *extraordinary combination* of the visit of the devouring *locusts just upon the heels of a drouth*, such agricultural communities as this, which made the accumulation of destitution and suffering. We have learned through the trial, lessons which will be of the greatest value to the future prosperity of the State. I have not lost one particle of faith as to the capabilities of the State. But we shall learn to husband our resources, and be prepared for the possible disasters that may come to any agricultural country. I trust that our friends may still patiently aid us, and that we may be able, by our right improvement of their favors, to show ourselves worthy of their generous kindness.

Believe me, dear Mr. Brunot, faithfully your friend and servant in Christ.

THOMAS H. VAIL,
Bishop of Kansas.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Maggie Mitchell opened her engagement at the Opera House last night, by the representation of *Jane Eyre* in the play of that name arranged for her by C. W. Taylor. The performance was a successful one, if we may judge by the applause which it gained, particularly from the second and third tiers. The play itself is not one which commends itself to people of literary taste, as they cannot help commenting upon the remarkable success of the dramatist in emasculating the plot of Charlotte Bronte's most vigorous work, and in reducing it to a hybrid between sensational melodrama and emotional society play of the cheap variety. Probably this effect is heightened by comparison with the original, and with the faults of the play would not be apparent to one who had never read the novel.

Miss Mitchell's acting, as it always does, created a favorable impression. It was generally unassuming and natural, with that absence of straining after effect which has made this actress so widely and universally popular. If she could discard the rather parrot-like trick of enunciation which sometimes creeps into her renditions, there would be few actresses who could excel or equal her in her peculiar line.

Mr. Wm. Harris, who took the leading position in the support, as *Lord Rochester*, showed much discrimination and taste in the rendition of that character. This was Mr. Harris' first appearance in Pittsburgh, and it was a most successful one, fully establishing his claim to be rated as an actor of ability. The other support hardly requires notice.

"Jane Eyre" will be repeated this evening, and will probably attract a good audience.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Nully Pieris and the Manchester & Jennings combination won great applause at this theater, last evening, from a very large audience. The programme, from first to last, was good, and gave the utmost satisfaction. It will be repeated to-night.

Tableau at Library Hall.

We understand that a number of prominent ladies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny will give a tableau, at Library Hall, on the 18th inst. for a charitable object. Extensive preparations are being made and new costumes procured. The affair will, no doubt, be a great success.

JAMES BOON, John H. Watson and Ford Thompson, charged with being principals in the massacre of the Italians at Buena Vista, are still in jail at Greensburg, although it is probable that they will be released on bail in a day or two. An application to fix the amount of bail was made on Friday, and on Saturday Judge Logan announced that $5,000 would be required.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Annual Report of Controller Snodgrass for 1874—The Receipts and Disbursements—Summary of Liabilities.

Controller Snodgrass yesterday presented to Councils his annual report for 1874, and it was ordered to be printed in pamphlet form. With the aid of his efficient and competent assistants, Messrs. Livsey and Sherry, the Controller furnishes in very neat and intelligible form a detailed statement of the financial operations of the fiscal year ending January 31st, 1875, together with a full exhibit of the condition of the city in this regard at that date. Following is the Controller's report covering the detailed statements:

DEPARTMENT OF CITY CONTROLLER, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 1, 1875.

To Select and Common Council of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—Conforming to the requirements of the ordinance governing this office, I have the honor herewith to present to your honorable bodies the annual report of the receipts and disbursements of the city for the fiscal year ending January 31st, 1875:

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The total receipts for the year, including the balance in treasury February 1, 1874, amounted to	$ 3,660,449 87
The disbursements during the same period, including water extension, Penn avenue and South Side interests were	3,627,737 73
Balance in treasury February 1, 1875	$ 32,712 14

PRESENT DEBT FEBRUARY 1, 1875.

Old city	$8,481,335 96	
Penn's cession loan	4,063,700 00	
South Side separate indebtedness	401,630 41	
		$13,536,665 20

BALANCE IN SINKING FUND.

Municipal sinking fund	$ 162,577 53
Special sinking fund	21,032 46
Lawrenceville sinking fund	4,773 11
Water extension loan sinking fund	78,744 55
Penn avenue sinking fund	10,471 69
Fire department sinking fund	10,000 00
Bonds held in Compromise Commissioners sinking fund	209,000 00
Bonds in Penn avenue sinking fund	52,000 00
	553,202 34
Present actual liabilities	$12,983,462 86

EXPLANATORY.

The foregoing statement shows the aggregate indebtedness of the city to be at this date the sum of $13,536,665 20. This amount, however, includes bonds issued under an act of Assembly, for the improvement of Penn avenue and other avenues, and streets of the city, amounting to $4,653,700. But while this is a part of the indebtedness of the city it ought not strictly to be considered such for the reason that the assessments to pay the indebtedness and interest are assessed and collectable from the streets or avenues improved, and not from the general tax payers. It also includes $4,415,400 bonds sold to cover the construction of the new Water Works. While this investment does not yield a present revenue, yet if we are to judge from the results in other cities, the new works will not be in operation long before they will yield a revenue sufficient to pay both the interest and the sinking fund for the payment of the principal, and thereby relieve real estate and other subjects of taxation within the city limits for that purpose.

THE KITTY ROUP DECISION.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Kitty Roup deprives the city of estimated receipts, amounting to $11,901 29, and necessitates refunding several thousand dollars of taxes erroneously collected during last year. This, with other sums estimated as revenue, but not received, having already been appropriated to the several sinking funds, leaves those funds, with the exception of the Municipal Sinking Fund, without actual available money at the beginning of the present fiscal year. The appropriation ordinance for the current year will be fully met, sinking funds and all, from the receipts of the tax levy. The sinking funds now without money can be replenished in 1876, without any increase of taxation, the appropriations for that year being subject to a reduction of $143,874 63 (the sum appropriated to refund water extension fund moneys improperly transferred), which, with reduction that may be made in current expenses, will fully meet the requirements of the several sinking funds.

THE PENN AVENUE ACT, &C.

No other indebtedness has been incurred by the city during the year, except in two instances, viz: Bonds issued to fund the indebtedness assumed by the city in the consolidation of the South Side districts and this increase was authorized by the provisions of an act of Assembly, and the issue of a temporary loan for the payment of Penn avenue accrued interest. This increase was also authorized by an act of Assembly, and it was obligatory on the part of Councils to comply with said act, on account of the impossibility to have the streets or avenues under improvements for which bonds had been issued, completed in time to make the assessments upon the property abutting for the payment to meet the interest falling due on their bonded indebtedness. This loan is payable from the receipts of assessments made under the provisions of the act of Assembly authorizing street improvements of that class.

The Compromise commissioners' Sinking Fund, created by act of Assembly, for the retiring of the compromise railroad bonds, as shown by the foregoing table, is accidental with such care by the Commissioners as to insure the object for which it was created by the times the bonds matured, and further burden on the part of the taxpayers.

REMARKS.

In closing this, my annual report of the affairs of this office, I desire to state while many things have not been as our citizens would wish to have them, still, in my judgment, criticism belongs more properly to the jaws governing the city than to the individuals endeavoring to administer them.

I believe we are as free from corruption as any city in the country; still, it behooves us to watch closely all expenditures and the characters of those who hold places of trust, and giving credit to whom credit is due, and calling to account, without fear, those who betray the trusts reposed in them by the people.

I take this opportunity to express my deep sense of obligation to each member of your honorable body, to the city officials without exception, and to the people generally of our city for the many courtesies extended me.

For further information I would respectfully refer you to the accompanying detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements. Respectfully submitted,

W. SNODGRASS, Controller.

Following the above from the Controller, are the details of the financial operations of the year, from which we extract as below:

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

Markets	$52,394 19
Weighscales	14,895 77
Mayor's Office and Aldermen	5,597 08
Interest	27,493 13
Passenger railways	25,333 66
Contractors for paving	3,751 50
Sewering and paving, South Side	53,362 85
Streets and sewers, under fifty per cent. ordinance	220,696 25
Sewering and paving, South Side	13,341 90
Temporary loan bonds	295,500 00
Vehicle licenses	32,692 50
Under Penn avenue act	15,047 60
Taxes and water rents	1,226,099 54
Outstanding taxes	126,287 98
Water bonds sold and received by Nation Trust Company and Geo. B. Hill & Co	545,768 25
Sewering bonds, East Birmingham	8,000 00
Sundry other sources	28,759 19
Balance February 1st, 1875	764,888 85
Total	$3,929,449 87

SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Temporary loan paid by warrant, app. No. 20	$ 50,000 00
Commissions for collecting vehicle licences	817 31
Transfer to sinking fund	22,904 15
Warrants	3,554,116 29
Balance	32,712 14
	$3,929,449 87

BALANCES.

In Treasury, February 1st, 1875	$ 32,712 14
In Municipal sinking fund	162,577 53
	$ 195,289 67

BONDS AND OBLIGATIONS PAID.

Retired by Municipal sinking fund	$ 72,696 92
Retired by Water Loan sinking fund	1,100 00
Retired by special sinking fund	2,000 00
Retired by Lawrenceville sinking fund	20,414 25
Retired by Appropriation No. 1	53,500 00
Retired by S. S. indebtedness	24,064 29
	$ 173,775 46

SUMMARY OF LIABILITIES—OLD CITY.

Old municipal bonds due 1888	$ 64,000 00
Funded debt renewal bonds 1900 and 1912	621,000 00
Lawrenceville bonds due	15,285 68
Market sale, Fifth avenue market property	65,000 00
Market bonds, Fifth avenue market house	25,000 00
Water bonds due 1895 to 1898	4,413,400 00
Pittsburgh, Farmers and Mechanics turnpike bonds 1881	40,000 00
Old railroad bonds uncompromised 1883	52,000 00
Fire department loan bonds 1896	200,000 00
Temporary loan bonds, Pennsylvania avenue, interest 1878	45,500 00
Temporary loan bonds, Pennsylvania avenue, interest 1877	250,000 00
Consolidation loan bonds 1904	210,000 00
City building bonds	200,000 00
Compromise railroad bonds and scrip 1913	2,179,149 38
Pest house certificates	40,000 00
Total	$8,481,335 96

SUMMARY OF LIABILITIES—SOUTH SIDE.

Ormsby borough bonds, due 1881	$40,000 00
East Birmingham borough bonds, due 1874	25,296 52
Do. coupons, due 1874	100,000 00
Do. paving bonds; warrants, etc.	38,099 20
St. Clair borough warrants and notes	4,525 58
Birmingham market-house bonds	88,100 00
Do. bounty and paving bonds	167,811 76
South Pittsburgh bonds	7,239 45
Allentown borough bonds	530 70
Mount Washington bonds	10,000 00
Union borough bonds	256 80
Temperanceville borough bonds	99,619 12
Total	$401,630 14

RECAPITULATION.

Old city (between the rivers)	$8,481,335 96
South Side	401,630 14
Grand total	$8,882,965 20

The above does not include the bonds under the Penn avenue act, the payment of which the city guarantees.

BONDS ISSUED DURING FISCAL YEAR, 1874.

Water extension bonds	$2,500 00
Temporary loan bonds Penn avenue, interest	235,500 00
Consolidation loan bonds	210,000 00
Pest House certificates	40,000 00
East Birmingham sewerage bonds	8,000 00
Birmingham paving bonds	14,371 11
Main street Temperanceville bonds	44,880 17
	$555,151 28

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Pay of the Police Reduced—Temporary Loan of $125,000 for Interest—The Proposed Water Loan—Improvements in the Road Districts—The Printing Ordinance Passed.

A regular meeting of the City Councils was held yesterday afternoon when business was transacted as below:

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at the usual time.

Mr. Wm. A. Herron, member elect from the Fourth ward, was sworn in.

THE NEW WATER LOAN.

On motion the rules of the day were suspended to allow Mr. Brown, Chairman of the Water Committee, to offer the following:

Resolved, That the Senate Committee having in charge an act authorizing an increase in the bonded debt of the cities of the second class, be and they are hereby requested to change the act to read one-half of one per cent. instead of "one per cent.," and as amended report the same affirmatively.

Mr. Brown stated that the water extension finances stood as follows:

Cash on hand		$ 76,000 99
Appropriation for 1874		143,874 63
Due from Nation Trust Company		381,484 02
		$601,358 64

Now, Mr. Brown contended $750,000 more would complete the works, and powder to borrow more than that amount should not be asked.

Mr. Holliday asked whether the needs of the South Side were taken into consideration.

Mr. Brown answered that the wards on the South Side needing water, were considered.

After some further discussion the resolution was adopted.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Mr. Braun, an invitation from Marshal Gallagher to review and witness the parade of our Irish fellow-citizens on St. Patrick's day.

Also, a resolution accepting the invitation.

Mr. Aiken moved to lay the resolution on the table, saying that Councils had nothing to do with such celebration.

Mr. Braun called the ayes and nays on the motion and it was lost by a vote of 18 to 32.

Mr. Bruce moved that the invitation be declined with regrets, which was lost.

The resolution was then passed with 27 affirmative vote.

Mr. Musgrave, an ordinance consolidating the market appropriations in one. Laid over.

Mr. Harrison, an ordinance permitting inn and tavern keepers to stable calves, lambs, etc. Laid over.

Mr. Epping, petition for water pipe on Woolslayer alley, Sixteenth ward. Referred.

Also, to repeal an ordinance for relocating Fifty-fourth street. Referred.

Mr. Arnholdt, a remonstrance against opening of Gray's road. Streets.

Mr. Holliday, a petition for widening and extending Spring alley. Referred.

Mr. Keebler, petition for a change in width of Forbes street. Streets.

THE TEMPORARY LOAN.

Mr. Shipton presented the report of the City Controller for the year 1874. Ordered to be printed in pamphlet form.

Also, an ordinance authorizing a temporary loan to the amount of $125,000, to pay interest on bonds issued under the Penn avenue act. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Musgrave presented market reports, heretofore published. Accepted.

IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW DISTRICTS.

Mr. Breed, from the Road Committee, presented:

An ordinance for the assessment of damages and benefits for the grading of Lang avenue. Passed.

Also, for the opening of Forbes street from Shady lane to Hutchinson's row, Twenty-second ward. Passed.

Also, for location of Clay alley from Webster to Wylie avenues. Passed.

Also, for the construction of a board walk in Orphans street from Larimer avenue to Joseph street. Passed.

Also, for the opening of Putnam street from Fifth avenue to Penn avenue. Passed.

Also for assessment of damages and benefits for the grading of Sylvan avenue Extension. Passed.

POLICE PAY REDUCED.

Mr. H. Darlington moved to suspend the orders of the day for the purpose of taking up the ordinance fixing the pay of the police. Carried.

The ordinance as passed by C. C. was then read. [This reduces the pay of the patrolmen twenty-five cents per day.]

On motion of Mr. Darlington, the rules were suspended to put the ordinance on its third reading and final passage.

Mr. Braun opposed the ordinance, and said the fact that the warrants for the pay of the police were now and would be for months subject to a shave by brokers, was another reason why no reduction should be made.

Mr. Anderson said that one of two things were inevitable, viz: Councils must throw the rate of pay or reduce the number of men. He thought it better to give a little less per day than to cut the force.

Mr. Shipton called attention to the fact that some years ago the police got but two dollars per day, and it was only in a fit of liberality that fifty cents per day was added.

Mr. Dannals opposed the reduction, and thought that the reduction was unjust and unnecessary.

Mr. Harrington thought that the price offered was fair, and those policemen that can do better may resign. He thought it a necessary economical measure.

Mr. Barclay thought the men should not be compelled to stand a shave and then be cut down in rate of pay.

Mr. Liddell objected to the remarks of Mr. Barclay, and said the city warrants were better than much paper offered for discount. He said there are plenty of almost starving men who would be glad to take these positions.

The question was called, and Mr. Braun moved as an amendment that the first section be stricken out, and that the police men be discharged. Mr. Braun stood alone on the ballot.

Mr. Braun then moved that the salary of the Chief of Police be made $1,200 instead of $1,500. Negatived.

The ordinance, as passed by C. C., was then concurred in by a vote of 25 to 9.

Mr. Froelich, from the Printing Committee, presented the ordinance heretofore prepared and approved by the committee, and it was passed.

An ordinance providing for the printing of the Municipal Record was passed.

Mr. Hames called up the ordinance providing for the location of a market house, South Side. The ordinance failed for want of sufficient votes in the affirmative.

Mr. Liddell moved that the matters of contested seat between Messrs. Berry and J. N. Mowry, of the Seventh ward, be made the special order of the day at next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Ballantine, a resolution was adopted providing for a special election in the Thirty-first ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Robinson.

The resolution from C. C., providing for the appointment of a committee to prepare the form of a contract with the Monongahela Water Company, was concurred in. Messrs. Ballantine, H. Darlington and Hunter were appointed the committee.

Mr. Shipton suggested that one of the members of the committee being a large stockholder in the Water Company, it might not be proper to have him on the committee.

No objections were made, however, and the Chair stated he knew of no law preventing it. At the time of the appointment he did not know Mr. Atterbury was a stockholder.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. Fulton—Petition relative to the assessment of damages on Locust street. Referred.

Mr. Young—Petition for watermain on Fortieth street, Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Mr. Hogle—Petition for the erection and location of an engine house in the Twenty-seventh ward. Referred.

Mr. Wainwright—Petition for opening Hatfield street from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street, Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Mr. Seibert—Petition for refunding over-paid taxes, and resolution for the same. Petition received and filed, and resolution adopted.

BUSINESS FROM STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Fulton—From the Street Committee, presented the report of said committee, which was received and filed.

Also, the following ordinances: For a sewer on Second avenue, from B. Singerly's property to Ross street sewer. Passed. Establishing grade of Denniston avenue between Center avenue and Ross street. Passed. For opening Fifty-fourth street, from Butler street to McCandless avenue. Passed. Mr. Fox presented a remonstrance against this ordinance, which was received and filed. The ordinance passed. For assessment of damages caused by grading Carnahan avenue, Thirty-second ward. Passed. For assessment of damages caused by grading Sarah street, from Penn avenue to the city line. Passed. For assessment of damages caused by grading Bales alley. Passed. Changing and establishing grade of Locust street, from Shingiss to Magee street. Passed. For assessment of damages and benefits caused by grading Forbes street, from Brady street to Shady lane. Passed. For assessment of damages, etc., caused by grading Hemlock alley. Passed. For assessment of damages caused by grading Colwell street. Passed. For assessment of costs of construction of a culvert under Main street, Sixteenth ward, on owners of property benefited thereby. Passed. To authorize the assessment of damages caused by grading Washington avenue from Brownsville avenue to the city line. Passed. For assessment of damages caused by grading Brownsville avenue from Carson street to Washington avenue. Passed. For construction of a boardwalk on Morningside avenue from Stanton avenue to Butler street. Passed. For grading, paving and curbing Cliff street from Cassatt to Ledlie street. Passed. For assessment of damages caused by grading Stanton avenue from Butler street to Hiland avenue. Passed. Locating approaches to the Point bridge. Passed. Establishing grade of Penn avenue from Second street to Water street. Passed. Establishing grade of Water street near Point bridge. A remonstrance against the same was presented, which was received and filed. The ordinance passed. Establishing grade of Duquesne way near Point bridge. Passed. To authorize the Point Bridge Company to grade and pave the approaches to the Point bridge. Passed.

Mr. Fulton—Viewers' report on opening Brownsville avenue. Approved. Also, viewers' report on Western avenue sewer. Approved.

Mr. Aull—Report of Survey Committee. Received and filed.

Mr. Thompson—Report of Police Committee. Received and filed.

THE MAYORALTY.

Mr. Aull moved a suspension of the rules in order to consider a resolution to swear in Christopher Magee, Esq., as Mayor. Carried.

The resolution—the same that was before Councils at a previous meeting—was read.

Mr. Fulton moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The ayes and nays were called, resulting as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Aull, Boucher, Flinn, Fulton, Foley, Felker, Hahn, Hughes, McNamara, Nesbit, Perchment, Pauline, Rolfe, Siebert, Wainwright—15.

Nays—Messrs. Connelly, Finnerty, Hogle, Laughran, Powers, Reilly, Shaitenbrand, Smith, Speakman, Thompson, Negley—11.

So the resolution was tabled.

Mr. Rolfe—Report of the Monongahela Wharf Committee. Received and filed.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Select Council business was taken up and concurred in.

NEW BUSINESS.

Common Council business was resumed as follows:

Mr. Fulton—Ordinance to provide for the letting of contracts for supplies of materials used by the Street and Road Commissioners. Referred.

Also, remonstrance against the cutting down and regrading of Fourth avenue, between Grant and Ross streets. Referred.

Mr. Hahn—Ordinance establishing a public wharf on the south bank of the Monongahela, from First to Sixth streets. Referred to Monongahela Wharf Committee.

Mr. Foley—Petition of Albert N. Rose, for privilege to erect a frame building on Carson street, Thirty-fourth ward. Referred.

Mr. Perchment—Petition of M. L. Crane, for exoneration from payment of taxes. Referred.

Adjourned.

THE TEMPORARY LOAN.

Statement of Interest on Bonded Debt Due April 1st—The Character of the Bonds.

With the ordinance providing for a temporary loan of $125,000 to pay interest due on the 1st inst. on bonds issued under the Penn avenue act, presented in Councils yesterday the following statement of the city bonded debt prepared by Bond Clerk Diehl was read:

	Amt B'ds Issued.	Rate pr. ct	Am't of Interest.
Bedford avenue	$ 120,800	7	$ 4,228 00
Butler street	144,600	7	5,061 00
Carson Main and Chestnut streets	161,090	7	5,635 00
Hillsdale avenue	156,000	7	5,810 00
Forbes street	483,100	7	16,008 50
Fire Department	200,000	7	7,000 00
Fifth avenue	465,000	7	16,275 00
Fifth Avenue Market House	25,000	7	875 00
Fifth avenue Market property	65,000	6	1,950 00
Jane street	26,700	7	2,989 50
Lincoln avenue	172,300	7	6,027 00
Liberty avenue	368,285	7	12,890 00
Main street, No. 1	10,000	7	350 00
Main street, No. 2	38,800	7	1,274 00
Pearl street	19,100	7	668 50
Hiland ave. No. 1	170,600	7	6,292 50
Hiland ave. No. 2	69,000	7	12,590 00
Thirty-third street	120,000	7	4,681 00
Shady Lane & Walnut street	85,500	7	2,992 50
Stanton avenue	347,100	7	12,148 50
Second avenue	475,000	7	16,555 00
Reg'd Water Loan	2,298,900	7	80,111 50
Ex Reg. W. Ext'on	254,600	7	8,911 00
Wylie avenue	119,100	7	8,833 00
Municipal consol'd	210,000	gold 6